

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1976

Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Temp. 12-15 (53-59). Tomorrow: variable, days temp. 14-17 (57-64). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 12-15 (53-59). Tomorrow: light rain, 11-14 (52-57). CHICAGO: Light rain, 10-14 (50-57). NEW YORK: Sunny, 12-15 (53-59). Tomorrow: temp. 14-17 (57-64).

Belgium	12-15	Lebanon	41-49
Denmark	10-15	Luxembourg	20-25
France	12-15	Netherlands	15-20
Germany	12-15	Nigeria	10-15
Greece	15-20	Portugal	15-20
India	25-30	Spain	15-20
Italy	12-15	Sweden	10-15
Japan	10-15	Switzerland	10-15
South Africa	15-20	Turkey	10-15
U.S.A.	12-15	U.S. Military (EST)	60-65
U.S.S.R.	12-15	U.S. Military (GMT)	60-65

## S. Acts to Sell Planes to Egypt, Ending Embargo

By Bernard Gwertzman  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—The Ford administration led key members of Congress this week that to encourage a moderate path it would like to lift the long-standing ban on military sales and begin by selling six C-130 military transport planes to Cairo.

## Use Votes Billions Aid Sinai Pact

By Richard D. Lyons  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—House of Representatives passed a \$3 billion aid bill to Israel and Egypt, to end the Sinai embargo, and to give Congress a role in the administration.

## Police, Growers Use Guns

Two Killed in French Wine Riots  
NARBONNE, France, March 4 (UPI).—French wine growers exchanged gunfire with riot police today in the first bloodshed in decades of the nation's internal wine dispute.

## Cuba Warned By Kissinger On Africa

By David Binder  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Cuba today to "act with great circumspection" toward the widening conflict in southern Africa.

## Vorster Cites Danger In Mozambique Move

Cape Town, March 4.—Prime Minister John Vorster accused Mozambique today of adding to the "smouldering fires of friction" in southern Africa by cutting landlocked Rhodesia's chief outlet to the sea.

## 3 Deaths in Basque City Stir Wave of Resentment in Spain

By Henry Giniger  
VITORIA, Spain, March 4 (NYT).—This busy northern industrial center lay stunned and silent today after hours of violence that caused the death of three persons and scores of injuries.

## Mao's Wife Said To Be Force in Anti-Teng Drive

PEKING, March 4 (Reuters).—Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching, clearly emerged today as a force in the mounting press attacks against Vice-President Teng Hsiao-ping.

## Moscow Doubts SALT Pact Before U.S. Election

By Peter Osnos  
MOSCOW, March 4 (WP).—The Soviet Union believes it is increasingly unlikely that an overall strategic arms accord with the United States can be achieved before November's presidential elections, informed Soviet sources said today.

## Christians Fight Muslims in Area of Beirut

More FIA Forces  
BEIRUT, March 4 (Reuters).—Muslim Liberation Army remnants have arrived in Lebanon this week, authorities said today.



Demonstrator firing toward police bus in battle yesterday at Montredon near Narbonne.

## Police, Growers Use Guns

Two Killed in French Wine Riots  
NARBONNE, France, March 4 (UPI).—French wine growers exchanged gunfire with riot police today in the first bloodshed in decades of the nation's internal wine dispute.

Two persons were killed and about 35 wounded, police said. Maj. Jean Le Goff, 44, commander of a Republican Security Company, France's riot police, and an unidentified winegrower died of gunshot wounds in the two-hour battle fought along the railroad track at nearby Montredon, police said.

At least 2 police officers, 3 CRS men and about 24 winegrowers were wounded. The demonstrators were protesting the importation of low-cost Italian wine. The Montredon battle between about 1,000 demonstrators armed with shotguns and heavily outnumbered police using rifles, sub-machine guns and grenades erupted after the rioters cut the local railroad track with a bulldozer, set fire to three freight cars and met police charges with volleys of shotgun fire.

Michel Romain, president of the regional winegrowers' action committee, successfully appealed to the demonstrators to disperse in the early evening. "We want tension to subside. Blood flowed enough today. Go home. Tomorrow will be a day of mourning. It's not possible to let a real massacre continue," he pleaded.

In Paris, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski to discuss the crisis. The bloodshed capped a night of violence throughout the Narbonne and Béziers region, the area of southern France dependent on the production of red table wine.

Today's incidents followed nightlong riots during which winegrowers engaged by the arrest of two of their union members, smashed and burned tax offices throughout the area. The riots took place as France again attempted to win higher prices and greater aid for the wine region from the European Economic Community in Brussels.

Overpopulation of ordinary wine and low standards of living have been a problem in this area for decades. In 1966, French Army regiments mutinied rather than open fire on winegrowers rioting for higher prices. The wine conflict was part of the discontent in many sectors of the French economy over inflation currently running at more than 10 per cent a year and over unemployment, currently more than a million, or about 5 per cent of the work force.

The Narbonne incidents coincided with a call by France's two major trade unions for a general strike Tuesday in nationalized industries and services. Officials of the plant detailed the damage as including the "virtual destruction" of 30 tanker trucks and the wrecking of three bottling lines and 33 storage tanks, with 40,000 bottles of wine broken and 14,000 hectoliters of wine poured out.

Narbonne Mayor Hubert Mouly announced that the two arrested winegrowers would be freed from prison and brought to justice later in an effort to defuse the riots. The damage as including the "virtual destruction" of 30 tanker trucks and the wrecking of three bottling lines and 33 storage tanks, with 40,000 bottles of wine broken and 14,000 hectoliters of wine poured out.

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## Vorster Cites Danger In Mozambique Move

Cuba Warned By Kissinger On Africa  
By David Binder  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Cuba today to "act with great circumspection" toward the widening conflict in southern Africa.



Prime Minister Vorster

## Says Friction Is Fueled by Its Blockade

From Wire Dispatches  
CAPE TOWN, March 4.—Prime Minister John Vorster accused Mozambique today of adding to the "smouldering fires of friction" in southern Africa by cutting landlocked Rhodesia's chief outlet to the sea.

But the South African leader outlined no immediate action by his country, neither to ease the Salisbury regime's immediate transportation crisis nor to pressure Mozambique to lift the blockade.

He said that Mozambique President Samora Machel's action brought "the danger of causing an escalation to something much more serious and is the spark which will cause the smouldering fires of friction to flare up, to the detriment of all those involved in the area."

He said that boycotts and closing borders did not constitute an answer to political differences. It was too early to determine the precise effect of the closure, Mr. Vorster told Parliament.

Seen as Cautious  
"Apart from the danger inherent in the situation itself, the Russian and Cuban presence in southern Africa is an aggravating factor, especially in view of the Russian policy and tactics to exploit such situations to their advantage and to achieve their well-known aim for world domination," Mr. Vorster said.

Foreign diplomats said that Mr. Vorster's response to the situation was "deliberately cautious." South Africa did not want to upset its correct relations with its black Marxist neighbor, they said.

But in an apparent reference to the possibility of absorbing Rhodesian imports and export traffic within the republic's rail and road networks, Mr. Vorster said that Mozambique's action will "leave gaps and require adaptations for quite a number of years."

A British Foreign Office official said that South Africa and Rhodesia "have created their own isolation by their own shortsighted policies" and are militarily on their own.

No Intervention  
Speaking in Oxford, Foreign Office Minister of State David Ennals said that the North Atlantic Alliance would not intervene if the two countries are attacked. The 15-nation organization would not intervene outside its own "clearly defined area," he said.

"It is not too late to avert a fatal turn of events—not quite," Mr. Ennals said. "But the decision to face the facts of life in Africa in 1976 is one that the whites in southern Africa must take themselves."

Mozambique radio said today that it immediately after Mr. Machel's nationwide address ordering the blockade, local reporters were taken to Maputo Hospital to visit Frelimo soldiers allegedly injured in border skirmishes with Rhodesian forces.

It was the first indication that Mozambique was using its own troops alongside black Rhodesian guerrillas. The radio gave no casualty figures.

In Salisbury, it was reported that the Mozambique government used armed police today to seize all Rhodesian-owned property in the Indian Ocean port of Beira, according to Mozambique radio.

Mozambique radio said that demonstrations in favor of the President's action were being held throughout the nation.

In Cape Town, South African Transport Minister Lourens (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Cuba Warned By Kissinger On Africa

By David Binder  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Cuba today to "act with great circumspection" toward the widening conflict in southern Africa.

Noting the intervention of 12,000 Cuban troops in the Angolan civil war and the cut-off of U.S. aid to forces opposed to the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, he added that "our actions cannot always be deduced by what we did in Angola."

But in testimony before the House International Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger declined to say how, when or where the United States might retaliate against future Cuban military thrusts in Africa or elsewhere overseas. He explained:

"We simply cannot be in the position of giving the Cubans an indication of where it is safe for them to go, but we cannot elevate them to becoming the policemen of Africa."

Heightened Concern  
Concern over future Cuban military action in Africa has been heightened in recent weeks by the victory of Cuban and Soviet arms on behalf of the MPLA and strife along the border between Mozambique and Rhodesia.

As evidence of the Ford administration's deepening worry about the situation in southern Africa, Mr. Kissinger said he would consider adding South Africa, which like Rhodesia is ruled by a white minority, to his presidential itinerary of black African states in the latter half of April.

His schedule now includes Nigeria, Zambia, Zaire, Tanzania and possibly several other states, he said. The proposal that he visit South Africa was put forward by Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., who is black.

Mr. Kissinger remarked that it was "very hard to develop an African policy that encompasses all states" but added that the United States was on record at the United Nations as opposing white minority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa's continuing dominance over South-West Africa (Namibia).

In response to another question by Rep. Diggs, he said the administration would be "having consultations in an open-minded way" on the possibility of opening diplomatic relations with the Angolan government in Luanda, "once it is clear they are indeed a government of African origin and not totally beholden to foreign influence."

Demonstrations Break Out  
3 Deaths in Basque City Stir Wave of Resentment in Spain  
By Henry Giniger  
VITORIA, Spain, March 4 (NYT).—This busy northern industrial center lay stunned and silent today after hours of violence that caused the death of three persons and scores of injuries.

The worst outbreak in Spain's continuing labor unrest caused a wave of bitter resentment against the government and the police both here and in the rest of the country. While this normally busy city of 180,000 came to a complete standstill, demonstrations broke out in nearby Bilbao, Pamplona and San Sebastian to protest the police use of firearms here yesterday to put an end to the labor demonstrations.

Authorities fear fresh outbreaks here, particularly during the funeral tomorrow for two workers and a 17-year-old student who were shot and killed by the riot police. An estimated 100 persons suffered gunshot wounds and a police inspector lost an eye.

The tragic climax to two months of labor unrest in Spain increased anxiety about the country's ability to carry out a peaceful transition to a democratic regime, the stated purpose of King Juan Carlos and his government. The split between the government and its liberal and leftist opposition now appeared to be definitive, as even normally docile official organizations joined in condemning the tactics used by the police yesterday.

The Council of Alava Province, one of Spain's four Basque provinces, declared its "profound displeasure" over the way the government had acted.

The Municipal Council of Vitoria expressed its disagreement with the government measures and its "protestation with the means employed to maintain public order."

Vitoria is now the center of one of the longest labor conflicts in Spain. Strikes that began two months ago on economic issues have dragged on because of dismissals by companies of strike leaders and demands by clandestine leftist labor groups that the dismissed workers be reinstated as a condition for negotiation.

General Strike  
The increasingly bitter struggle reached a high point yesterday with a call for a general strike. Thousands of workers surged through the city in an effort to close it down completely. In the resulting fighting, traffic signs and street lamps were torn out of the ground, cars were



Prime Minister Vorster

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In Cape Town, South African Transport Minister Lourens (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Yale's Women's Rowing Crew Disrobes in Feminist Protest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP).—Nineteen members of the Yale women's varsity rowing crew yesterday stripped in the office of their athletic director, a woman, to protest lack of shower facilities where they practice.

The women linked "Title IX," on their backs and chests, referring to a federal requirement that women's athletic teams have equal facilities.

The men's varsity crew has lockers and showers in a boathouse on the Homestead River. But a temporary trailer shower the women used last year has not received town zoning clearance this year.

Chris Ernst, the crew captain, said the 19 stripped in the office of Mrs. Joni Barnett, Yale director of women's interscolastic sports, because "it was time for us to make some graphic demonstrations. Mrs. Barnett has been sympathetic before and sympathy never got us the facilities."

Mrs. Ernst read a 300-word statement which said in part: "These are the bodies Yale is exploiting. On a day like today the ice freezes on this skin. Then we sit for half an hour as the ice melts and soaks through to meet the sweat that is soaking us from the inside."

Yale officials said the temporary trailer shower may get zoning approval next week.



## Portugal Says Hostage Case Is 'Political'

Discounts Pay Dispute; 2 Americans Still Held

LISBON, March 4 (UPI)—The government today accused Communist-controlled workers, who have held two U.S. executives hostage this week in their own factory over a pay dispute, of staging a "political maneuver" and damaging Portugal's image abroad.

"We would like to stress that the government is very much against this," said a Labor Ministry official working on the case. "And we're not going to put up with it much longer."

In a separate development, the government released from prison today Maj. Otilio Saraiva de Carvalho, the former military security chief. He was in jail 2 1/2 months.

Political observers said Maj. Carvalho was released on provisional liberty, pending trial. He was jailed after a report was issued on Jan. 20 on the abortive leftist revolt of Nov. 25. The report alleged that Maj. Carvalho was implicated in the uprising.

**Exile Is Imprisoned**  
At the same time, Maj. Sanchez Osorio returned to Portugal from exile in Spain and turned himself in to police, who imprisoned him. Maj. Osorio was a close associate of ex-President Antonio de Spínola and fled the country with him after a rightist coup attempt failed on March 11 last year.

Meanwhile, since Monday, Communist-led workers have held Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. factory manager Maurice Brunson and production manager James Roney inside the company's factory in Alcochete, located near here.

The employees said they seized the executives because the Firestone management repeatedly had refused to meet with them to discuss retroactive pay claims. But the government accused the workers of sabotaging a meeting on the problem scheduled yesterday in the city of Setúbal, near the factory. The workers reportedly said such talks could only be held at the factory itself.

## Soviet Party Meets to Elect Leadership

MOSCOW, March 4 (UPI)—The Soviet Communist party, in a secret session, today chose its leadership. The names were expected to be announced tomorrow at the closing session of the 26th party congress.

Secrecy was imposed on the proceedings in the Kremlin because a brief acknowledgment by Tass that "the congress took up the next item on its agenda—elections of central party bodies."

Leaders of the East European nations were thought also to be meeting today, although no Soviet official would confirm the report.

In today's proceedings, a new Central Committee of the party—now 241 members—was first nominated, then approved by the full congress. The Kremlin committee then nominated a Politburo—the men who rule the country. At 15 members, the Politburo has been one under its usual number.

There has been widespread speculation about the future Soviet leadership, but it is generally expected that party General-Secretary Leonid Brezhnev will continue in office.

Mr. Brezhnev is 69 and often said to be ailing, but his performance during the congress has been impressive, and delegates after delegates have referred to his brilliant inspiration.

**Tass Complaint**  
MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—The news agency Tass complained today that Chinese newspapers and radio stations are "trying to totally ignore" the Soviet congress.

Chinese media did not even report that the congress convened Feb. 24, Tass said in a dispatch from Peking.

"These days Peking propaganda has stepped up the campaign of slander against the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy, using the entire arsenal of vile epithets that, in its time, the Goebbels propaganda alone had used in respect of the Soviet Union," Tass said.

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Anne Armstrong, the new U.S. ambassador to Britain, and her husband, Tobin Armstrong, on arrival in London.

## Mrs. Armstrong Arrives In London as U.S. Ambassador

LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—Anne Armstrong smoothly plunged today into the role of U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. She said that she was looking forward to discussing "the big issues of the day" with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and other British leaders.

Mrs. Armstrong, 48, mother of five and a former Nixon administration Cabinet member, arrived here last night to assume her post as the first woman U.S. ambassador in London. She was accompanied by her husband, Tobin.

She said that she planned to see Mr. Wilson, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Foreign Office Minister of State David Ennals Monday for her first contacts with the British government.

What would she like to discuss with them, she was asked at an impromptu airport news conference. Was she not bothered by her lack of expertise in foreign affairs?

"Not in the least," Mrs. Armstrong replied. "I hope to get to know the members of the government here and to talk with them about the big issues of the day."

As for her lack of foreign affairs expertise, Mrs. Armstrong said, "I like the idea of a mix of lay people and our splendid Foreign Service people."

Anyhow, she said that she had held many important jobs in the past and "my duties were very widespread."

Mrs. Armstrong arrived here as 54th U.S. envoy to the Court of St. James's since John Adams in 1783. Among her predecessors in the job were five men who later became president of the United States—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, James Monroe, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan.

Mrs. Armstrong brushed aside questions as to whether she was daunted by the high cost of being U.S. ambassador here.

Before coming to London, she agreed that her husband's husband was wealthy, though she denied that he was a millionaire. But U.S. officials said that few U.S.

paid by U.S. firms to foreign officials, the House adopted a provision that, when the President learns that a U.S. firm has paid such bribes or bribes have been demanded by foreign officials, he shall report the facts to Congress. He would also send a recommendation on whether U.S. aid to that country should be cut off.

The bill passed yesterday would permit "constructive trade" with North Vietnam as a step toward normalization of relations and encouragement of completion of the accounting of Americans missing in action in the Indochina conflict. An attempt to strike out the trade provision was defeated.

Traditional military aid would be denied to Chile because of its repressive regime but an attempt to go further and join the Senate in forbidding even cash sales of arms to Chile was rejected, 266-138.

**Turkey Fight**

Another floor fight over aid to Turkey, which the bill would continue, was avoided by acceptance of an amendment stating that military aid to Turkey will end Sept. 30 unless the President states that Turkey is in compliance with all U.S. laws. Turkey violated U.S. law by using U.S. arms to invade Cyprus.

In reaction to reports of bribes

More Marx Printed  
NEW YORK, March 4 (Reuters)—Marx and Engels, both for the first time, outpaced Lenin in new translations last year, according to the latest UN world bibliography. Works by Marx appeared in 62 new translations, Engels in 59 and Lenin in 57.

## Life on Rhodesia Border: Subcurrents of a Threatening War

(This dispatch was written before Mozambique declared itself on a war footing with Rhodesia and cut off that nation's major outlets to the sea.)

By Henry Kamm

UMTALI, Rhodesia (NYT)—This Rhodesian town nestled among some of the greenest hills of Africa on the border with Mozambique has plenty to worry about.

Nationalist guerrilla fighters are being trained and supplied on the other side of the frontier, the rhetoric of liberation war is being stepped up as negotiations between the government and a nationalist faction in Salisbury, the capital, drag on, and incursions and armed clashes along the border are rising.

But life in Umtali is as placid as the town's well-heeled, Midwestern U.S. appearance suggests. Shoppers bustle along the broad streets lined with stores whose brightly stocked shelves show that the United Nations sanctions on trade with Rhodesia, imposed eight years ago, are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The presence of a few military vehicles and some armed soldiers appears, if anything, to contribute to the general sense of security. The African township of 50,000 persons seems as tranquil. If less well off—as the white town of 10,000.

Expectations of Change

But in the black reserves north of Umtali, in the kraals, or villages, on the border, the people appear less placid. Although the majority of Africans hesitate to talk with strangers, even when accompanied by persons they trust, those who do talk speak openly of their expectations of imminent change.

For those who talk, Joshua Nkomo, the African National Council leader conducting the drawn-out negotiations with Prime Minister Ian Smith, represents a conciliatory approach that is doomed to failure because he is suspected of being ready to settle for less than speedy majority rule in this country of 5.7 million blacks and 271,000 whites. They back the harder line of the faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who is in Mozambique.

A Steady Exodus

Since last summer, there has been a steady exodus of youths and men across the Mozambique border to join the guerrilla forces. The desertions have been particularly marked in the Roman Catholic mission schools, where in some classes most of the teenage boys have gone. "They included boys near their final examinations, with university places assured," a white man here remarked in wonderment.

Persons caught crossing or aiding crosses have been sentenced to long jail terms under the state of emergency. But the great number of Africans who will not talk suggests that the degree of commitment to the nationalist cause, while widespread, is perhaps not high enough to arouse an organized attack. "We are ready to fight with our own hands," a township leader, laughing at himself after delivering a pro-Muzorewa tirade.

White people here appear to count heavily on what they consider their fighting superiority. The whites also believe that the black Africans do not feel strongly enough to fight.

"Some are fearful, but there is no general alarm," a knowledgeable local observer said. "And we certainly wouldn't show fear before an outsider."

Homes Stand Empty

A considerable number of apartments and houses are standing empty, but opinion is divided on whether the depressed real estate market stems from political causes or overbuilding. Salesmen report a drop in orders, but are sure whatever this is a result of seasonal or political factors.

Businessmen are hampered by frequent call-ups of their white employees for five-week stretches of reserve duty.

At outlying farms, security fences are being put up and arms are kept at the ready at night. But life in towns continues to reflect a Britain that no longer

exists. As in Salisbury, suits and neckties are de rigueur for gentlemen in all public places after 6 p.m., when one meets at the bar for "sundowners."

Table conversation is of a similar character. "Is he a good worker or is he a trade unionist?" a man in a safari jacket and khaki shorts asked a similarly clad man at breakfast this morning.

"I like my coffee very hot," a middle-aged woman instructed the black waiter, "but master does not," nodding toward her husband.

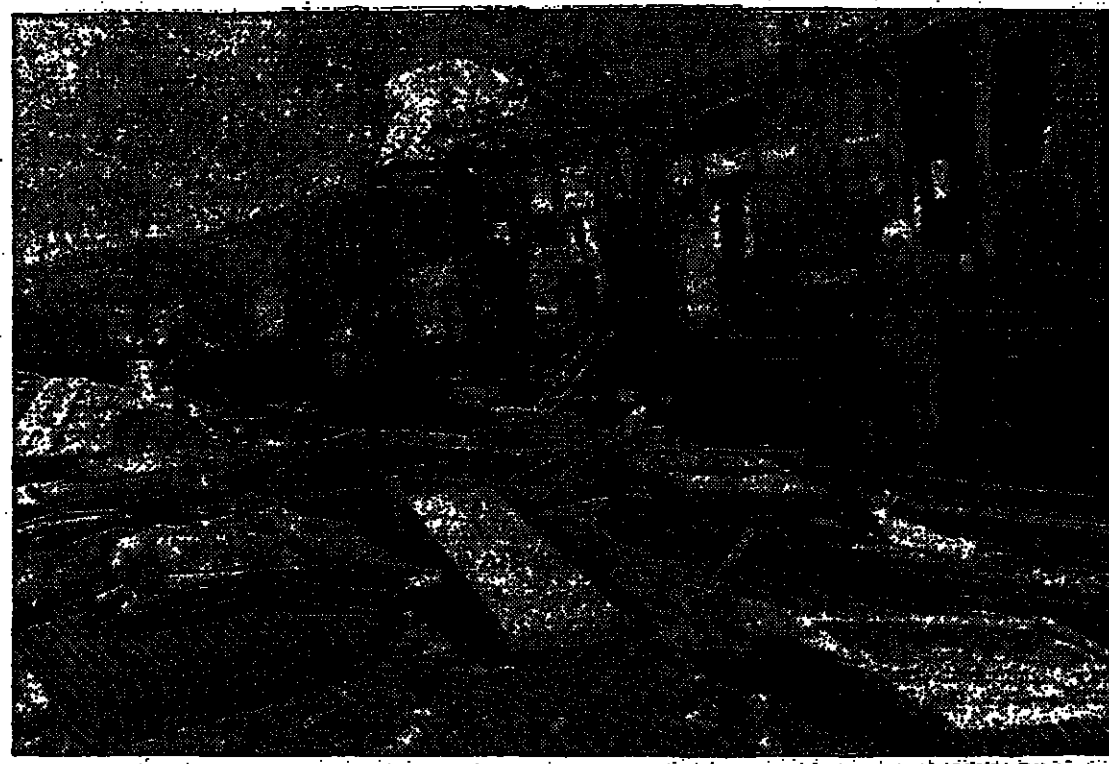
Suggestions that Rhodesians might consider returning to Britain, from where many settlers came after World War II, are met with anger.

"I got such a letter from my daughter-in-law in England," said

a woman who owns a stationery shop. "They are most concerned about us. They want us to pack. But we don't intend to panic. We intend to stay." She looked at others in her shop for approval and received it.

"I must stay this way," a couple of tourists from South Africa wrote in the tourist office guest book, evidently alluding to white-minority rule. The woman

who runs the office displayed pride. Asked to explain the apparent calm in the African parts of Umtali, a white observer suggested: "The prevalence of equality and fatalism. When the possibility of intimidation was cited, he replied: 'There are some who might consider that their white-style is shaped by initial



PASSENGERS HAD JUST GOTTEN OFF—A bomb planted by terrorists ripped open a coach of a London commuter train yesterday morning as it was being switched, empty, to a siding after its last stop. Eight passengers, on an adjacent train were injured.

## Power Talks End in Failure In Belfast

BELFAST, March 4 (AP)—The Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention, set up by Britain last May to work out a way to share political power between majority Protestants and minority Roman Catholics, broke up as expected in failure today, after a final 10-hour session.

But in a last-minute display of stubbornness, the dominant Protestant Loyalists pushed through a motion in the early hours that the convention should meet yet again Tuesday.

Observers saw the move as a tactic to embarrass Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, who was scheduled officially to wind up the convention by an Order in Council, or authorized decree, at midnight tonight.

The Order in Council will mean that direct rule of the embattled province will continue from London—although the Protestants refused to back down from their demand that the Northern Ireland Parliament and government at Stormont, outside Belfast, be restored.

As the Protestant hardliners would have it, the majority rule of the Protestants would thus be resumed and power sharing would remain an unfulfilled demand.

The last-minute motion that the convention meet again was carried by 42 votes to 32.

**London Train Bombed**  
LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—A terrorist bomb exploded today in a commuter train that had just disgorged about 700 morning rush-hour passengers and pulled out of a crowded end-of-the-line station. Eight persons in a passing coach were hurt.

"If the bomb had gone off moments earlier," a British Rail spokesman said, "it would have been a massacre."

Scotland Yard said the bomb apparently was intended to go off inside Cannon Street Station, on the north side of the Thames River in London. The station is a major terminus for commuters from the southern suburbs.

Tonight, two bombs exploded in central London, one in the Covent Garden area and the other in Bloomsbury, emergency services reported. The Covent Garden blast outside a wine bar injured at least one person.

Cites Arms Plan for Sandis

## Rabin Calls It 'Absurd' of U.S. To Supply Both Israel, Arabs

TEL AVIV, March 4 (UPI)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that it would be absurd for the United States to sell arms to Egypt.

"We are now witnessing the possibility of supplying arms to Egypt after the United States already supplied weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia," he said.

"This is an absurd situation," Rabin said.

The United States promised to maintain the balance of power and here it will supply arms to the Arab countries and immediately make it even by sending arms to Israel," Mr. Rabin said in a speech to high school students in a Tel Aviv suburb.

**Details of Deal**

The semi-official national radio said the \$1.25-billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia approved yesterday by the House International Relations Committee included 400 Cobra helicopter gunships, 90 P-51 warplanes, 26 patrol boats, 250 M-60 tanks, 1,000 Maverick air-to-ground missiles and two complete naval ports.

The military command, meanwhile, reported that Israeli gunners shelled an area in Lebanon after an Israeli patrol demolished a suspected guerrilla hideout north of the border.

**Report From Beirut**  
Military sources said that the Israeli troops brought back three villages suspected of collaborating with Palestinian guerrillas active along the border.

Military spokesmen said they could not confirm or deny the report of captives, which matched an account from military authorities in Beirut.

The spokesman said the patrol entered Lebanon on a mission directed at a suspected guerrilla refuge in a village of 2,500 a half-mile north of the border.

Rockets were later fired at an Israeli frontier settlement in apparent retaliation for the raid, the sources said, and Israeli artillery returned the fire.

**Wilson-Papers Theft Laid to Businessman**

LONDON, March 4 (Reuters).—A 44-year-old businessman was charged today with stealing tapes, photographs and documents belonging to Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Maurice Henn is alleged to have broken into a government office in London's Victoria district, where Mr. Wilson kept old papers and records.

**East-Block Call**

VIENNA, March 4 (UPI)—East-bloc negotiators called today for early conclusion of a first-phase agreement to reduce armed forces in Europe, based on a Soviet proposal which they called a "compromise."

A Western spokesman said, however, that NATO partners are far from ready to accept the East's proposal in its present form.

**Political Blocs, notably the Socialists and Christian Democrats, that for years were split into rival factions, are trying to unify because they believe that way lies electoral salvation.**

Rightists no longer want to be called rightists and people once associated with the authoritarian policies of Gen. Franco are now preaching democracy.

**Increasing Boldness**

With increasing boldness, underground labor leaders have come forth to identify themselves and, in advance of any reform, the labor movement has become increasingly aggressive, independent minded and unresponsive to official controls. The wave of strikes that began in January and continues now gave a powerful push to the breakup of the old molds of command and to the emergence of new representative groups.

Delay Is Seen In SALT Pact

(Continued from Page 1)  
of U.S. affairs, said recently, "It is not important whether they like us. It is important that they should not talk to the U.S.S.R. by coercion." Mr. Arbatov's remarks were clearly directed at Mr. Ford's Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, and Democratic candidate Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who have made détente a prime campaign issue.

With chances for a final accord believed to be diminishing, Soviet sources are again reviving suggestions that an interim pact be reached. This would amount, they say, to a reaffirmation of the principles of limiting strategic weaponry reached at Vladivostok in November, 1974, but would somehow sidestep the remaining problems in the negotiations until at least after the election.

Such a formula was mentioned by several Soviet sources at the time of Mr. Kissinger's January visit but U.S. sources said subsequently that the idea had not been formally discussed then. Nevertheless, the Russians may wish to try the proposal now.

Another Kissinger visit had been rumored here for late this month. That now seems unlikely as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will apparently be going to London, British sources said today.

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The Communist party, which has played a prominent role in the labor field, has also tried to come forth as a normal political group but official tolerance has set a limit here.

"We don't trust them," Fran-

## Vorster Cites Danger in A Of Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)  
Miller said the republic's road system could absorb some of the anticipated increased traffic movement to and from Rhodesia. South Africa, now Rhodesia's sole neighbor causing its traffic.

The Rhodesia Herald decided today in an editorial that Mosambique's decision to close its border was a sample of the pure Rhodesia could expect coming weeks.

Tanzanian and Zambian endorsement and ruling party newspapers today welcomed Mosambique's pronouncement of a state of war against Rhodesia as a milestone in the struggle of black nationalists against white rule.

In Dar es Salaam, the official newspaper of Tanzania's ruling party said that "the movement of a state of war against Rhodesia means that the state of war is over. The Rhodesia Herald has now reached a state of no return," it said.

The two national daily newspapers of Zambia, the Zambia Daily Mail and the Times of Zambia, predicted an intensification of guerrilla warfare against Rhodesia.

Informed business sources said that most Rhodesian businessmen have been moving out of Mosambique since the Portuguese decision in 1974 to grant the colony independence. But they said that the loss of rolling stock is expected to have an adverse effect on Rhodesian efforts to route exports previously shipped through Mosambique.

In London, representatives of 35 Commonwealth states recommended that their governments urgently give economic aid to Mosambique now that it is applying United Nations sanctions against the break-British colony.

**U.S. Favors Arms to Sad**

(Continued from Page 1)  
desire to lift the embargo that they were told that Sadat was under considerable pressure from his military to do something concrete for dislodging his own policies away from Moscow toward the West.

This argument, however, into expected skepticism among pro-Israel supporters as Benjamin Rosenzweig, D-N.Y., Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., both of whom are on the House International Relations Committee.

Rep. Rosenzweig said that he intended to introduce a resolution to block the C-130 sale once administration formally completes the necessary paperwork. Mr. Solarz, ridiculing the notion, said that "Mr. Ford has more trouble getting elected than Mr. Sadat."

**Kennedy Approves**  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld today said the U.S. favors U.S. arms sales to Egypt.

He said at a news conference that the Egyptian government had "indicated an inclination to move away from a Soviet system of supply and toward a U.S. relationship of some sort."

At another point, Mr. Rumsfeld said that "in a broad sense, we believe that the considerably improved relationship between the United States and Egypt is a healthy thing for the U.S. and the Middle East."

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**Holds Back on Endorsing Another**

**Bayh Ends Drive for Democratic Nomination**

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, March 4 (WP). Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana ended his formal campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination today, saying he "just is not in the mood of being everybody's good choice."

Mr. Bayh said he is "suspended" from the campaign but he refused to say the time being to endorse any of the liberal candidates who will run in the April 4 New York primary. Those include Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma.

During the campaigning for the Massachusetts primary, in which Mr. Bayh finished seventh with 15.6 per cent of the vote, he frequently referred to Rep. Udall as his "second most favorite candidate."

Today, however, Sen. Bayh said he would be "premature" for him to endorse any of the Democratic contenders. He added: "I don't want to throw my weight around."

He said, "As we get closer to the nominating process... I will



have a personal responsibility to make my position known."

Sen. Bayh said the delegate states committed to him in 32 of New York's 39 congressional districts can have for the asking his authorization to support another candidate, but that he would not attempt to influence their choice.

Rep. Udall is running delegate states in 23 districts, and one of his advisers said that Sen. Bayh's states will be asked to switch to Rep. Udall. A Udall strategist said the campaign organization failed to raise enough money to qualify delegate candidates in all 39 districts.

Sen. Bayh's withdrawal left three Democratic liberals still in the race, but one—Sergeant

Shriver—was likely to follow Sen. Bayh's example soon, observers believe.

**"Hard-Nosed Advice"**

Hurting from poor showings in New Hampshire (fifth place) and Massachusetts (sixth place), Mr. Shriver said in Chicago today that he is examining the possibility of pulling out of the race. He had scheduled three days of campaigning for the March 16 Illinois primary but he told a news conference today he is "strapped for campaign funds and will seek 'hard-nosed political advice' from his staff as he holds to the Illinois schedule."

A reporter asked whether he was considering a withdrawal. "I haven't gotten any final statement to make on that subject," he said, "but I'm here to look into that."

Former Sen. Harris made it clear that he would remain in the race despite a fifth-place finish in Massachusetts, ahead of Mr. Shriver and Sen. Bayh. He said in Chicago that he intends "to make Illinois a referendum on the issue."



Sen. Birch Bayh

Sen. Bayh is the third Democrat to abandon the race for the presidential nomination. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford dropped out in January.

**Senate Panel Said to Want Curb on FBI**

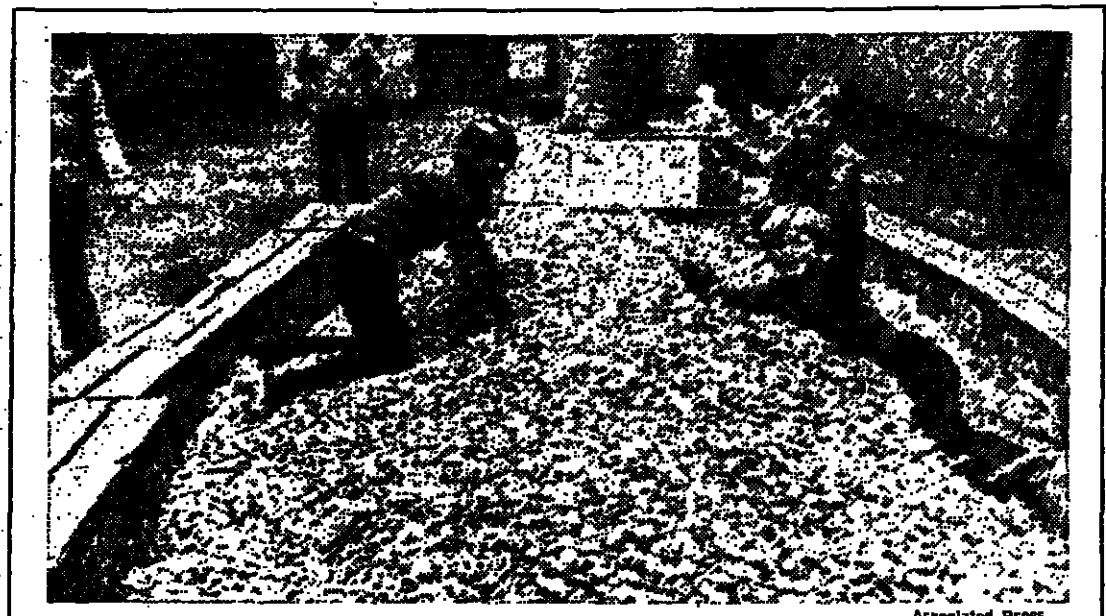
NSA Eavesdropping Also Called Target

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—The draft of the final report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities will contain strongly worded recommendations to control the domestic intelligence activities of the FBI and the electronic eavesdropping capabilities of the National Security Agency, key congressional sources said yesterday.

Two subcommittees of the Senate committee are putting the final touches on sections covering the committee's findings and recommendations, which will be placed before the full committee for approval next week.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the committee, declined to confirm whether the subcommittees were preparing the draft would offer strong language on either the FBI or the NSA.

He said, however, that he would support such recommendations and he hoped that the other members would.



HOW MUCH IS A MILLION?—To find out, students at a Copenhagen school collected a million bottle caps. A steel mill has offered to buy the collection and the money will be used to bankroll a picnic for the children this spring.

**Centralizes International Operation**

**Lockheed Revises Setup, Retires 3 Officers**

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp., jaded by a pay-off scandal involving foreign officials, has undergone a major corporate shake-up that puts international operations under control of the home office and includes retirement of three senior executives.

Among the retirements announced yesterday was that of John Clutter, 64, a Lockheed employee for 37 years who headed the aerospace firm's Far Eastern operations during the period when Japanese agents were paid millions of dollars to promote aircraft sales.

A Lockheed spokesman refused to say if Mr. Clutter's retirement—and those of the two others—were connected with disclosures that the firm had paid officials of foreign governments to insure sales of its aircraft.

In Los Angeles, Lockheed directors also accepted retirement of two other senior executives, vice-presidents Archie Folden, 64, and Ralph Osborn, 61.

The spokesman said Lockheed was "re-establishing the position of corporate vice-president to direct all international marketing activities, including operation of the company's overseas offices."

In Tokyo, Japanese government leaders were reported ready to consider as "reasonable" the offer of the head of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to make available the names of Japanese officials alleged to have accepted bribes from Lockheed. But Japanese opposition parties criticized conditions placed by U.S. officials on disclosure of the information.

Roderick Hills, the SEC chairman, told the same committee that information on the identity of officials involved in the bribes can be offered only after the Japanese government promises that names will not be used in a manner which would interfere with an independent investigation.

of Lockheed operations that the SEC is organizing.

Two former top executives, board chairman Daniel Haughton, 64, and Carl Kotchian, 61, vice-chairman and chief operating officer, resigned on Feb. 13 after a Senate subcommittee was told of the overseas payoffs.

In Canada, Defense Minister James Richardson told Parliament yesterday the payoff scandal has made it increasingly difficult for Lockheed to arrange financing. Canada has agreed to buy 18 Orion aircraft from Lockheed for an estimated \$1 billion but details are still being worked out.

And in Italy, State Attorney Mario Martella said he was awaiting permission from Washington to visit the United States to pursue his country's investigation of the scandal. The Senate hearings were given information that indicated Lockheed paid \$1.5 million in Italy to promote the sales of its airplanes.

There were indications that the subcommittee is trying to clear up contradictory testimony involving alleged Lockheed payoffs in West Germany. The committee is known to have received allegations from former Lockheed sales executive Ernest Hauser that payments were made to former West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss and his party, the Christian Social Union. Mr. Strauss has denied the charge.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, Robert Haack, Lockheed's new board chairman, said he is convinced of the falsity of Mr. Hauser's most recent public allegation—that Lockheed bribed U.S. Air Force officers in a position to steer business to the company.

In The Hague, Prince Bernhard, who is under investigation in the Lockheed scandals, has canceled a trip to Hot Springs, Va., in April when he was to have presided at a conference. He also will cancel a trip to Latin America.

The government information service said that the trips were canceled to speed up the investigation of reports that Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana, received money to promote the sale of Lockheed products.

**Goodbye Admits Bribes**

AKRON, Ohio, March 4 (Reuters).—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. yesterday admitted it had paid \$445,000 since 1970 to promote its foreign sales, including \$120,000 directly to foreign officials.

The company refused to identify recipients, saying disclosures "would unnecessarily present an undue risk of physical harm to employees of the company's foreign subsidiaries in the countries concerned."

**Fire Detection Begins at Home**

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"I guess they figure they're such deep sleepers they couldn't wake up in time if their station caught fire," said City Manager Art Colby. "But I think it's silly."

However, an assistant fire chief, Gene Graves, said it was necessary to install the two \$40 detectors to comply with state law.

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A presidential decree, which also dissolved Pertamina's eight-member board of directors, and named Maj. Gen. Piet Harjono, secretary-general of the Finance Ministry, as the new director, became effective yesterday, a Ministry spokesman said.

Gen. Harjono has been serving as Pertamina's director for finance and administration since the debts, stemming from unauthorized short-term borrowing to finance rapid expansion, were announced.

The change was seen as an attempt to restore international confidence in the company.

With an output of around 70 million tons of crude oil a year, Indonesia is the world's 12th largest oil producer. More than 80 per cent of the country's foreign-exchange earnings are from oil revenues.

**20% of Americans Live in Areas of Doctor Shortage**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—Twenty per cent of Americans live in areas where there are not enough doctors to take care of them, a commission sponsored by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation reported this week.

After a two-year study, the Commission on Physicians and the Future called "the lack of readily available medical care" for 45 million Americans who live in rural areas and inner-city slums a major problem for the nation.

"In general," the commission said, "the states with the most physicians are those with the highest levels of income, education and urbanization."

It said there are 121 rural counties without a doctor, often because few recent graduates of medical schools want to settle in small country towns. Doctors also have moved out of the inner cities, leaving residents there to depend on hospital emergency rooms, which do not provide continuous, comprehensive medical care, the commission added.

While large segments of the population are without good medical care, the commission said, the country now has the highest ratio of doctors to residents in this century—164 doctors for each 100,000 Americans.

**Secret CIA Data Sent to the House Reported Missing**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—More than 200 "top-secret" and "secret" documents which the CIA turned over to the House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities are missing, according to a letter written by an aide to CIA director George Bush.

The documents cover such sensitive subjects as the CIA budget, strategic arms limitation, the 1974 coup in Portugal, the agency's use of business firms for cover and the debasing of CIA personnel to other government agencies, CIA aide Mitchell Regovin said in a letter dated Feb. 27 to committee chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y.

Of a total 282 documents missing, 189 were classified top secret, according to the letter. Some of them were listed as "top secret—no dissemination," which an agency spokesman said further restricts the number of people with access to the material.

Rep. Pike discounted the possibility of theft. He said that the documents probably had been turned over to the National Archives, destroyed or returned to another agency by mistake.

In a letter sent Monday to Mr. Bush, Rep. Pike asked for more specific information about the documents, such as when and to whom they were given.

**1974 U.S. Birth Rate Stayed at Record Low**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The U.S. birth rate for 1974 remained at the record low recorded the year before as more women began their families later in life, new government figures show.

The birth rate was 14.9 births per 1,000 population, the same as in 1973, the National Center for Health Statistics reported yesterday. It said there were 3,559,968 registered live births in 1974, a seven-tenths of 1 per cent increase over 1973.

**British No Quitters**

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—For every 8 hours lost in Britain by strikes, 3 hours are lost in France and 30 minutes in West Germany, a government spokesman said in Parliament during a debate on the economic situation.

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**Reagan to Intensify Attacks on Ford in Florida**

By Jon Nordheimer

PACIFIC PALISADES, Calif., March 4 (NYT).—Ronald Reagan turned to the Florida campaign today, prepared to intensify attacks on the Ford administration as he enters what his aides agree is the most critical phase of his challenge to the president.

He plans a new round of attacks on the "failures" of U.S. foreign and domestic policy under President Ford's 18-month watch.

He President's victories Tuesday in the Massachusetts and most primaries have increased pressure on Mr. Reagan to

abandon his so-called "11th commandment"—his stated policy of not directly attacking the President to preserve harmony in the Republican party.

Sources close to the candidate said that Mr. Reagan will assail Mr. Ford's leadership at a press conference in Orlando, Fla., the first stop of the California's first four-day swing through a state that is now viewed as a "must-win" primary for him.

**Strong Language**

"His Orlando statement should be the strongest thing he's ever said about the President," a top Reagan adviser said. "It's in language that he has wrestled with

in his own mind since the campaign started and which he has now decided needs to be said."

John Sears, Mr. Reagan's national campaign manager, said in a telephone interview at his Washington office that the former California governor's "restraint and discipline" over the early months of the campaign had established his concern about allegations that his insurgency would split the GOP and insure defeat for the party in November.

"We are at the point now," Mr. Sears explained, "because of the way we've conducted ourselves, that people are not screaming at us about being divisive. We now feel that if we want to poke

[Mr. Ford] over something substantial we can do it without someone accusing us of taking the party down the same road as 1964." In that election year, when Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona was the Republican nominee for president, the right and left wings of the GOP were fractured badly by ideological disputes. Sen. Goldwater lost by a landslide margin to President Lyndon Johnson.

**Moral Victory**

Whatever the official rationale inside the Reagan camp for stepping up attacks on Mr. Ford, it would appear that the most significant argument has been provided by supporters who feel that the candidates must now carry Florida to sustain his challenge.

Mr. Reagan yesterday claimed another moral victory in the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries. But his advisers, who had dreamed of early crushing blows against Mr. Ford, are now convinced that Mr. Reagan cannot retain the grace of his 11th-commandment position and still hope to defeat an incumbent they believe is vulnerable on fundamental issues.

In a statement released yesterday, Mr. Reagan said he was "most pleased" with the results of Tuesday's primaries. "In Massachusetts, we appear to have garnered more than 30 per cent of the Republican vote, although we spent no money and made no appearances there," he said. "In contrast, the President Ford Committee is said to have spent in the neighborhood of \$200,000. In addition, I am delighted that we picked up 15 delegates, three more than we expected."

**Braved Blizzards**

He said that the results in Vermont were equally gratifying. "Even though I did not enter that primary, a fifth of the state's Republican voters braved a blizzard to write in my name," he stated.

It has been increasingly apparent that Mr. Ford's victory in New Hampshire, even though narrow, has been of enormous significance in keeping his prestige intact and in giving him measurable momentum in the Florida race. It is also forcing Mr. Reagan into a new aggressive posture that may ultimately be the deciding factor in this campaign.

**Records Yielded**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—Western Union International discredited Ford administration requests yesterday and gave records concerning a secret National Security Agency intelligence program to a congressional subcommittee.

Thomas Greenish, executive vice-president of the company, testified that the program, which was discontinued in 1968, involved copying foreign government cables being transmitted from New York. Each day, an NSA courier would pick up the copies of the cables, he said.

The subcommittee had subpoenaed company records and Western Union turned over lists of those countries that were targets of the program.

Officials of RCA Global Communications also testified that the company had turned over its international cable traffic and telex messages to the FBI in Washington and to the NSA in New York. That program, according to the witnesses, ended in the middle of last year.

RCA said it had no documents to turn over in response to the subcommittee subpoena.

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**1974 U.S. Birth Rate Stayed at Record Low**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The U.S. birth rate for 1974 remained at the record low recorded the year before as more women began their families later in life, new government figures show.

The birth rate was 14.9 births per 1,000 population, the same as in 1973, the National Center for Health Statistics reported yesterday. It said there were 3,559,968 registered live births in 1974, a seven-tenths of 1 per cent increase over 1973.

**British No Quitters**

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—For every 8 hours lost in Britain by strikes, 3 hours are lost in France and 30 minutes in West Germany, a government spokesman said in Parliament during a debate on the economic situation.

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KENNEWICK, Wash., March 4 (AP).—The firemen in a station here have installed smoke detectors in their firehouse.

"I guess they figure they're such deep sleepers they couldn't wake up in time if their station caught fire," said City Manager Art Colby. "But I think it's silly."

However, an assistant fire chief, Gene Graves, said it was necessary to install the two \$40 detectors to comply with state law.

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FLORENCE, March 4 (AP).—Fourteen persons were found guilty today of adulterating wine and sentenced to jail terms of up to eight years in a trial here.

The 14 were among 23 persons charged with adding chemical substances or falsifying wine labels. The others were acquitted.

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**Indonesia Fires Chief of Indebted State Oil Agency**

JAKARTA, March 4 (Reuters).—President Suharto has dismissed Ibnu Sutomo, director of the Indonesian state oil company, Pertamina, almost a year after the company disclosed debts of \$3 billion.

A presidential decree, which also dissolved Pertamina's eight-member board of directors, and named Maj. Gen. Piet Harjono, secretary-general of the Finance Ministry, as the new director, became effective yesterday, a Ministry spokesman said.

Gen. Harjono has been serving as Pertamina's director for finance and administration since the debts, stemming from unauthorized short-term borrowing to finance rapid expansion, were announced.

The change was seen as an attempt to restore international confidence in the company.

With an output of around 70 million tons of crude oil a year, Indonesia is the world's 12th largest oil producer. More than 80 per cent of the country's foreign-exchange earnings are from oil revenues.

**20% of Americans Live in Areas of Doctor Shortage**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—Twenty per cent of Americans live in areas where there are not enough doctors to take care of them, a commission sponsored by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation reported this week.

After a two-year study, the Commission on Physicians and the Future called "the lack of readily available medical care" for 45 million Americans who live in rural areas and inner-city slums a major problem for the nation.

"In general," the commission said, "the states with the most physicians are those with the highest levels of income, education and urbanization."

It said there are 121 rural counties without a doctor, often because few recent graduates of medical schools want to settle in small country towns. Doctors also have moved out of the inner cities, leaving residents there to depend on hospital emergency rooms, which do not provide continuous, comprehensive medical care, the commission added.

While large segments of the population are without good medical care, the commission said, the country now has the highest ratio of doctors to residents in this century—164 doctors for each 100,000 Americans.

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**Mansfield, 72, Rejects Race for New Term in U.S. Senate**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Mike Mansfield, the scholarly Arizona Democrat who served Senate as majority leader for more than a decade, announced today that he will not seek re-election in November.

Mr. Mansfield, who will be 73 March 18, has spent 34 years in public office—23 of them in the Senate. He said, "It is not a time but it is time enough."

It seems to me that the time has come to perform a final service to the nation, to the Senate and to the people of Arizona," Sen. Mansfield said in a statement which an aide said he made his decision with his counsel.

Mr. Mansfield said she had expected her husband to announce his decision soon and had said a statement of surprise.

Sen. Mansfield's departure from Congress follows a recent announcement by his Republican counterpart, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, that he would not seek election the 96th Congress.

Robert Byrd seeks job as Senate Democratic leader after Byrd of West Virginia, named as Sen. Mansfield's likely successor as majority leader, announced immediately that he did seek the job.

Sen. Byrd told a reporter he had known since last fall that Sen. Mansfield planned to retire. "I'm sorry to see him retire," Sen. Byrd said. "He was a good majority leader. I have been able to work with him with not the slightest friction for 10 years."

The West Virginian said he intended to continue his campaign for president. "But it appears unlikely that his name will appear anywhere but on his own state's primary ballot."

In his statement, Sen. Mansfield declared flatly, "I will not be a candidate for re-election in the 96th [Congress]."

**Won't Suggest Successor**

Sen. Mansfield told newsmen it would be "impertinent" for him to suggest a successor for the party post.

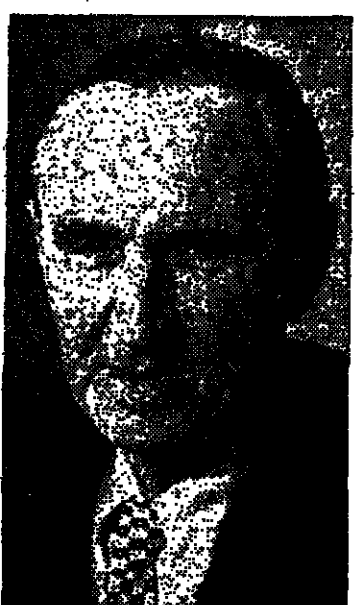
He said he will continue to serve as majority leader for the rest of this Congress and declined to speculate what he might do after retiring.

"I only take one step at a time," said Sen. Mansfield, turning aside a question about whether he might accept an ambassadorship.

He said his biggest disappointment in his years in Congress was that "I was not able to stop or slow down the Vietnam war."

As for his proudest accomplishment, he spoke of initiating the Watergate investigating committee and the Senate Intelligence committee, helping to win the vote for 18-year-olds and "saving Flat Head Lake in Montana from the Army engineers."

A ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Mansfield had a special expertise in Asian affairs which led him to seek U.S. withdrawal from the Indochina war long before it was finally accomplished in 1973.



Sen. Mike Mansfield

He said that the results in Vermont were equally gratifying. "Even though I did not enter that primary, a fifth of the state's Republican voters braved a blizzard



## India Complains World Ignores Its Industry

By Wallace Turner

APPLICANT'S AND SELLER'S SIGNATURES



## PARIS THEATER

### A Festival Every Night With Adapted Shakespeare

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 4 (UPI).—French translations of Shakespeare have generally been regarded as a bore. Even André Gide, when he tried "Hamlet," wrote: "The play is a bore."

But the novelist Jean-Louis Bally, though he has yet to write the major tragedies, has succeeded with his fine and "richly full-blooded" versions of "Richard III" and "Pericles," which he now adds an adaption of "Twelfth Night," "La Nuit des Rois," which has just opened at the Odéon.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Oscar Peterson will give a concert at Royal Festival Hall on March 5 at 8 p.m. The Billie Holiday Trio is featured nightly at the Scotts.

RUSSELL—Chet Baker will be at the National on March 5; Frank Zappa, The Mothers of Invention, and the New York City School of Music on March 6. All start at 8 p.m. Chick Corea and Return to Forever will be at the Palais des Beaux Arts on March 7 at 8 p.m.

ENEVA—Rhonda Scott, accompanied by Kenny Clarke, will give a concert at Victoria Hall March 5 at 8 p.m. and Sylvie Vartan her show will be at the Casino de Montreux on March 9, also at 8:30.

PARIS—The Noah Howard Trio will be at the Nouveau Casino on March 5 at 8 p.m. Claude Luter will be featured in the Festival in the northern city of St. Leu-La-Porte March 9 p.m. Chick Corea will be at the Pavillon de Paris-Porte de la Chapelle March 7 at 8 p.m. Zappa at the Palais des Beaux Arts on March 8, also at 8 p.m. Slide Hampton, Al Levitt, Georges Arvanitas are appearing nightly at the River Boat.

AVOS, Switzerland—Pianist Albert Durr is appearing at the Davoser Hotel. FRANK VAN BRARLE.



Genevieve Casile, left, and Ludmila Mikael.

stage de Midi," gives us a lovely Viola, a creature of remarkable beauty, aristocratic poise and youthful charm.

On the above-stairs level there are smooth performances by Genevieve Casile as the pensive Olivia, by François Beaulieu as the love-sick Duke and by Francis Huster as Sebastian. Every night is a festival night at the Odéon.

## MUSIC: La Scala Opens London Exchange With Rossini

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 4 (UPI).—The operatic exchange between London and Milan brought the La Scala company to Covent Garden last night to launch a 10-day stand with Rossini's "La Cenerentola" in the presence of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

The gala occasion was graced by a performance of gala quality. Teresa Berganza as Cinderella brought it to a memorable close, singing "Non più mesta" as only she, today, can sing it, if without

the booming bottom notes that Rossini had in mind. Claudio Abbado and the Milanese orchestra gave Rossini's infectious overture the shimmering pianissimo beginnings that turn facile device into musical magic, and there were masterly buffo characterizations by Paolo Montarsolo as Don Magnifico and Enzo Dara as Dandini.

It was, indeed, a musically stylish evening with everyone in the cast, including Margherita Gagliardi and Laura Zannini as the far from ugly sisters, throwing off both the extensive coloratura and the prestissimo pater

## Tribunal on Crimes Against Women Opens

By Susan Heller Anderson

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI).—The International Tribunal for Crimes Against Women opened here today as more than 700 women from all over the world poured into the Palais des Congrès.

The topic of the first day of the five-day meeting was medical injustices and the assembly heard testimony from victims of brutal abortions, medical experimentation and forced sterilization.

Outside the auditorium, controversy centered on the banning of male journalists from the daily sessions. The hostility of the Brussels-based press toward the women was reciprocated by many women's resentment toward the presence of all-male television crews and wire-service representatives.

Richard Longworth, a United Press International reporter, said "Originally, we had assigned a woman to cover the event, but when we found out that men weren't allowed, we took her off the story as a matter of principle."

He noted that his organization was trying to break away from the tradition of women reporting solely on women's events.

Prof. Diana Russell, one of the tribunal's chief organizers, gave the reasons for the ban. "We assumed men would not give us fair coverage, like in Mexico [the International Women's Year Conference] when they focused only on the disruptions and not on the considerable solidarity," she said. "Also, they should have women to send—that's really what we want."

Prof. Russell, author of "The Politics of Rape" and a Mills College sociologist, pointed out that there was an all-woman film crew and an all-woman video



The First International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women opens in Brussels.

group working at the tribunal.

Male journalists seemed slightly mollified when tribunal spokesman Nicole Van De Ven explained that many of the witnesses, particularly rape victims and political prisoners, did not want to relate their traumatic experiences before the press. She also reminded the group that any congress has the right to meet behind closed doors and to decide who will participate. Women journalists were expected to pay the 150-franc fee required from all participants.

The opening session began with a letter from Simone de

Beauvoir, who had been scheduled to address the assembly in person. After expressing her regrets at not being able to attend, Miss de Beauvoir said, "For the first time, [women] will coalesce to speak out together against their scandalous condition. You are correct to consider this condition the source of real crimes."

Next, representatives from Belgium, England, Portugal, Mexico and West Germany presented cases dealing with abortion and gynecological injustices, including stories of sadism by doctors.

An English witness, Ann Pettit, recounted an experience in a hospital in Nottinghamshire. "When I went for an abortion, I was told by the doctor, 'If you play around with sex, you will have to pay for it.' He then inserted a catheter in the uterus so contractions would begin to expel the fetus. I was in heavy labor for 34 hours, during which time I was refused painkillers. After 18 hours, the other women patients pleaded that I be given medication."

Ruth Tedesco, an American woman, told about being diagnosed as having breast cancer but not permitted to see the test results. When she became suspicious, she insisted on seeing the records and found that nothing showed on any X-ray to indicate she had breast cancer. "They

wanted to give me a lumpectomy to experiment on my body," she claimed.

In the afternoon, delegates from Israel, Portugal, Japan and Sweden reported on injustices toward women under family laws in their respective countries. The assembly then adjourned to workshops on abortion, forced sterilization and medical self-help.

The tribunal continues tomorrow with consideration of economic inequities. Violent crimes will be discussed over the weekend and Monday's closing session will consider specific plans for action to eliminate these crimes.

## East Bloc Boycotts W. Berlin Festival

BERLIN, March 4 (UPI).—The European Communist nations are boycotting an international choir festival to be held here in June, the West German Singing Union said yesterday.

A spokesman for the union said it had sent invitations to Poland, East Germany, Romania and the Soviet Union to attend the festival, June 9-13. But he said they all rejected the invitations without saying why. Russia refuses to attend any West German-organized events in West Berlin because it insists that the city is not part of West Germany.

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## Flash Point in Rhodesia

Whether or not relations between Mozambique and Rhodesia constitute a state of war in any formal sense, the closing of the frontier by President Machel, after a series of border incidents and "hot pursuit" of guerrillas by Rhodesian forces, does bring the explosive potential of this portion of southern Africa to flash point.

The most immediate critical aspect, for Rhodesia, is its inability to ship goods in or out of the ports of Maputo and Beira, and the consequent dependence of a country that is landlocked and half-surrounded by hostile neighbors on the long and not too adequate rail routes through South Africa. Taken by itself, this situation would be enough to cause Prime Minister Ian Smith to hasten to reach an agreement with the relatively moderate black nationalists. Indeed, there have been hopeful signs already that such an agreement was in sight.

It may now be too late to make such an accord of any real value. The Rhodesian blacks are divided, and Mr. Smith has resisted giving the huge black majority in Rhodesia (6 million blacks vs. 270,000 whites) what Britain, and even South Africa, have urged upon him: some kind of gradual approach toward the political power that black numbers and history demand. The radical blacks now have active support from Mozambique. More, they can look toward Angola, on the Atlantic coast of Africa, and the

Cuban men and Soviet arms there, for more direct aid.

Rhodesia, on the other hand, is viewed coolly by South Africa now, and the British government has made it clear that it will not intervene, militarily, should war break out. The British position, as a government spokesman in the House of Commons has stated, is for "the peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia." The problem now is whether such a transition is possible, even if the Smith government is willing to work toward it.

There are elements in the critical situation that may temper the most dangerous aspects. While both Mozambique and Angola are governed by radical groups, they may be amenable, for their own reasons or through pressure applied from outside, to a solution that would allow Rhodesia to evolve toward majority rule rather than submit to one imposed abruptly by violence. For the slower course would accord better with the economic needs of this whole area, and reduce frictions among Rhodesia's African neighbors. In any case, despite the risks it entails, despite the opposition of white supremacists in Rhodesia and elsewhere, it is urgent that Mr. Smith strive to attain a quick agreement with his country's African National Council. For unless that group is satisfied, war is virtually inevitable. And it will be a war in which Rhodesia will be virtually isolated.

## Message From Massachusetts

Surprise, of course, is in the eye of the beholder or, to put it another way, in the eye of those foolhardy enough to make predictions. Still, we think it deems Sen. Jackson's achievement in the Massachusetts primary to put too great an emphasis on the fact that a lot of people didn't expect it to happen. It does them more good to talk of the senator's "surprising" victory than it does the senator himself. What, when you think seriously about it (with benefit of hindsight, naturally), could have been more predictable? Sen. Jackson not only spent more money and time in Massachusetts than his leading competitors did, he also is identified with positions that have a special appeal in that state's particularly strained social atmosphere. So he has earned the right to be this week's "front runner," a mixed blessing when you consider what happened to last week's front runner . . . you know, what's his name? . . . Jimmy Carter. Still you can say this in Sen. Jackson's ascendancy: Henry Kissinger will be thrilled.

What happened in Massachusetts that may turn out to matter? First, Henry Jackson, in his 1976 debut, has moved smartly into serious contention. And while we are talking about the Democrats, so has Congressman Udall, the current "front runner" among the so-called liberals. For now, however, we must leave Mr. Udall aside; his next big appearance is three weeks away in New York, where he will be trying to consolidate his claim to be the liberal candidate. What he will then have to deal with, in addition, is likely to be determined by the outcome in Florida next week.

This is what makes the primary process so interesting. Individually the contests are extremely hard to make sense of. Cumulatively they do in fact send us a variety of interesting messages. For example, Florida is now a very important contest between Sen.

Jackson and former Gov. Carter—if you believe, as we do, that George Wallace is not going to be the Democratic party's nominee. As for the junior variety, as we have increasingly come to think of the other Democratic contenders, nobody did well—it's as simple as that. Their front runner is Fred Harris.

We pause here to pay tribute to Sargent Shriver's irrepressible good humor and Birch Bayh's dogged efforts. And we trust they will understand if we do not dwell at length on their prospects at this stage. We do, however, need to dwell for a moment on some other results affecting the Republicans as well as the Democrats in Vermont as well as Massachusetts. Gov. Carter and President Ford both picked up a tidy packet of delegate votes in Vermont and Mr. Ford did a nice wipeout job on former Gov. Reagan in Massachusetts. In fact the Ford showing in Massachusetts makes the Republican primary in Florida even more of a Dodge City at high noon next Tuesday. Mr. Reagan, perhaps a victim of his own exuberant publicity, needs to do awfully well there if Illinois is going to mean anything for him the following week. To date his delegate mass has yet to go critical, as they say in nuclear circles.

Is there a great conservative, anti-federal government tide running? Massachusetts speaks with forked tongue: Sen. Jackson is anything but an anti-federal government man (and said as much) and neither Mr. Carter nor Gov. Reagan, who are running against Washington and all its works, came out very well. Even so, it is fair to say that compared with New Hampshire, where the aggregate liberal vote was impressive—but without the presence of candidates Wallace or Jackson—the Massachusetts result does suggest some sort of rightward tug. On to Florida. . . .

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Rhodesia's Rising Crisis

There have been too many discussions between the four African leaders most closely involved—Presidents Machel, Kaminda, Seretse Khama and Nyerere—to justify the view that the present moves against Rhodesia have been anything but carefully considered. . . . Mr. Smith's attitude to negotiations with Mr. Nkomo has shown no sign that he thought time was running out. The new factor is certainly the victory of the Cuban-led MPLA offensive in Angola.

As President Machel was preparing to carry his earlier threats into effect, Dr. Neto announced that the MPLA will not attack Namibia (South-West Africa) or even Rhodesia. It seems therefore that the African leaders have decided or been persuaded to concentrate on Rhodesia's vulnerable flank and not to risk a clash with South African troops. This should leave the Cuban troops and Russian arms or logistical support available for a new theater.

—From the Times (London).

### French, Italian Communists

It is not that Communism (the one described by Solzhenitsyn) that the Communist parties of France and Italy want. Why not believe them? Because they so often varied in the past? But in the past, they precisely and readily complied with the demands of "proletarian internationalism," that is to say with the changing attitudes of the Soviet leaders. In 1947, Jacques Duclos and Luigi Longo made amends at an international meeting in Moscow. But today, Enrico Berlinguer and Gaston Plissonnier maintain their position in Moscow even before the congress of the Soviet Communist party. They can do so without running any risk. Because they come from Italy and France, two countries which are not under Soviet domination, two countries where there is a multiparty system, and not the dictatorship of a few people backed by the apparatus of a party supposed to represent alone the interests of all and sundry. . . .

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1901  
WASHINGTON—President William McKinley and Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took their oaths of office and were inaugurated yesterday in a pouring rainstorm. For President McKinley it was his second term, for Vice-President Roosevelt, his first. In spite of the weather, the greatest crowd that has ever attended an inauguration was on hand, as well as the largest display of military might.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1926  
PARIS.—The information that the American tax exemption on incomes derived from foreign sources received by American citizens living abroad at least six months a year, is retroactive and applies to income received during the calendar year 1925, has been received by the U.S. Embassy here in Paris. This means that Americans who are living abroad do not have to pay any taxes on their wages.



McNALLY—The Richmond News Leader © 1976 by Chicago Tribune.

## Adrift in a Sea Without Laws

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—My bet is that not one head of government of a major developed country (capitalist or socialist) has looked over the brief of his country's position at the forthcoming Law of the Sea Conference. Yet the issues to be negotiated starting March 29 in New York are as potentially critical as the issues discussed in SALT, the International Atomic Energy Agency or the World Food Council.

For what is about to happen is a rewriting of the legal doctrine of the law of the freedom of the sea, a doctrine that has lain practically unchanged, but not undisturbed, for 350 years when Hugo Grotius formulated it in the days of 380-ton transatlantic sailing ships. From that time to this the oceans have been largely lawless. Harlan Cleveland, the former U.S. ambassador to NATO, has written in the forthcoming issue of *Oceans* magazine, "Freedom of the seas" we called what law there was, and it worked well for those who got there first with the most ships and the best technology, and the naval strength to back them up. But now the community of potential users is getting too large, the technologies too efficient, the newcomers too impetuous. Let's face it: we don't want when too many ships want to use the same narrow places, when too many polluters dirty the ocean commons, when too many explorers want to look for mineral wealth under the continental margins and on the ocean shelf.

### Need for Rules

The conflicts that we are used to seeing on land—border disputes, territorial aggrandizement and the rest—are putting out to sea. And if our statesmen don't push ahead and draw up some well constructed rules we will end up with a situation that will make the Barbary pirates look like schoolboy adventurers.

Brian Johnson of the International Institute for the Environment and Development has defined six traditional uses of ocean space as a means of transport, as a source of wealth, as an area for fixed installations, as a location for military activity, as an area of recreation and as ultimate dump or sink for all the wastes of human society. "In all these categories," he writes, "change is now formidably speeding up."

Takes transport. In 1948 no cargo ship weighed more than 25,000 deadweight tons. By 1973, over 400 oil tankers weighing more than 200,000 tons were operating or under construction. These oil tankers with their oil spills and oil leakages, joined with the ever mushrooming land-based excreta of modern civilization, present the escalating problem of pollution. While sea-transport, the Canadian and part of the Mediterranean are dying. And as industry, entering its science-fiction phase, talks of locating itself out at sea on ocean platforms, near to the source of underwater minerals, it raises the specter of vast complexes of nuclear reactors, dependent on sea water to provide deuterium for fusion power, but spewing out tritiated water, the radioactive isotope of hydrogen.

There are 135 million cubic kilometers of sea. Enough for all the rubbish of mankind, one would think, and enough room for everyone to fish. But such crude figures are deceptive. Already the sea is sending us warning signs of the limits of its capacity. The world's harvest of fish is beginning, for the first time in recorded history, to fall. Today's fishing is highly technological—using computers, sonars, helicopters and even satellites for spotting fish. There are factory ships equipped with giant vacuum cleaners sucking up all forms of marine life and automatic gutting machines with deep freezing to follow.

Some experts argue that we are edging on the limits of the oceans' stocks. Others, like the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, say, "Even though many of the more valuable stocks of fish are being heavily exploited,

and in some cases over-exploited, it is important to note that the living resources of the sea as a whole are still underexploited. Two areas which are still largely underexplored are the Indian Ocean and the southwest Atlantic."

If the limits of fishing have produced the "red war" and an outcry for the British Navy, it is nothing compared with what a competitive drive for the sea's minerals might trigger in a decade or two. For, in the eyes of many delegates coming to New York, this ultimately is what it is all about—who is allowed to rush through to the next "gold rush" where there are as yet no government, no law, no peace officers.

### Notorious 'Nodules'

At present oil and natural gas are overwhelmingly the most important mineral resources extracted from the sea bed, most of it from depths less than 100 meters. But now the horizons of the world's large mining corporations are moving out as they consider the technology for reaching other minerals. Not only on the continental margin, but out on the abyssal floor at depths of 3,500 to 5,500 meters. It is here that there are the notorious "nodules"—large pebbles, sometimes the size of a baseball, rich in manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper.

The Law of the Sea Conference, which has now met four times, has barely begun to grapple effectively with these issues. Part of it is understandable, for, as Ann Hollick wrote in *Foreign Policy* last year, "The conference can be compared with an effort to combine in a single international decision-making process the issues before the Stockholm Conference on the Environment, the SALT negotiations, the UN Energy Conference and the Rome Food Conference." But part of it is incomprehensible. Not least, there are those nations of the Third World which are either landlocked or with little coastline, which appear to have been persuaded by their coastal brethren into acting against their own national interests. The issue is the 200-mile limit which, if nothing is done, is likely to go through this session as the consensus view. Yet only a small number of developing nations, together with quite a large number of developed nations, will benefit—those with long coasts and abundant offshore resources. Under a 200-mile zone, 35 countries will acquire 50 per cent of the total ocean space to be enclosed. Ten countries will get 30 per cent.

The Third World has allowed itself to go adrift on its own rhetoric—"national sovereignty over natural resources." In other words, 200 miles to call your very own.

## Letter

### World TV Ratings

Now just hold on there a minute, Miss Blume and Stella Richman (JETT, Feb. 26).

Unless Miss Blume has literally global acquaintances with television in all the world's leading countries, which seems improbable, I question her breathtaking generality that "the best British television is the best television there is." I also question Miss Richman's authority to take such a patronizing attitude towards West German television.

I cannot, any more than can Miss Blume, sweepingly claim that West German television radiates above that of every other country. I can, though, say that after a quarter of a century's residence here, with fairly frequent exposure to the television of other countries where I speak the language, I place West Germany's TV achievement at the head of my own demanding personal list. For overall intelligence, literacy, variety, and programming responsibility towards all strata of the population, I know of none other which, day in and day out, can equal it.

PAUL MOOR.

Berlin.

## U.S. Policy at Dead End

## Bankruptcy in Africa

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—U.S. policy for southern Africa has arrived at dead end. The conspicuous failure of Washington's covert intervention in Angola ought to have made this clear to everyone. The United States must now try to make a fresh start in a part of the world that cannot be ignored, an area largely out of control that has become an object of outside intervention and great-power involvement. It is an area that harbors the rapidly rising risk of catastrophic racial war.

It will not be easy to make a fresh start because the hour is late in the southern African tragedy and because U.S. policy, founded on incredibly wrong premises, has bankrupted itself before the Angolan disaster.

Many ingredients helped to bankrupt the policy. U.S. racism and lingering notions of "white supremacy," business investments in South Africa, Rhodesia and Angola, obsessive hostility for any program that sounded like Communism, obsessive concern for "stability" and benevolence toward regimes, black or white, that promised it.

But the basic premises on which a bankrupt policy was built were those contained in the notorious Option Two of National Security Study Memorandum 39, recommended to President Nixon in 1969 by Henry Kissinger. Here was the "hit" toward white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and a Portuguese regime still determined to remain in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

Option Two called for the United States in southern Africa to "maintain public opposition to racial repression, but relax political isolation and economic restrictions on the white states." It promised "The whites are here to stay and the only way that constructive change can come about is through them."

In the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the premises for southern Africa were that white minority rule was not, could not possibly be "here to stay," and that one catalyst for peaceful, rather than violent, progress toward self-determination and majority governments was steady U.S. pressure on the white rulers to accept significant changes while there was still time. Kissinger explains why the Nixon White House, when the Byrd Amendment, which placed the United States in breach of the UN sanctions against Rhodesia's racist regime for which this country has voted.

It explains why the White House gave only lip service to subsequent efforts to repeal the cynical legislation that weakened the UN and dealt a savage blow at U.S. credibility with more than just the black Africans.

Kissinger's Option Two premise was exploded in the overthrow of Portugal's fascist regime in April of 1974 by an army war of unwinnable colonial wars and determined to negotiate promptly with the liberation movement for the independence of the African territories.

But the attitude underlying Option Two—the philosophy that had governed the actual, as opposed to the rhetorical, U.S. policy in southern Africa since 1948—explains why the U.S. effort in Angola was probably doomed from the outset, whatever Congress did about aid.

It was late in the game to U.S. aid any liberation movement, but the Soviet Union has been there all along. As African church leader explains to a newsmen, "The Soviets had a historical involvement with the African liberation struggle against the Portuguese, while the United States was on the other side."

Most black Africans thus view American aid for Holden Roberto's National Front as simply a move to counter Soviet assistance for the Popular Movement, and an effort to bolster Washington's client and Roberto's sponsor, President Mobutu of Zaire.

U.S. aid for Jonas Savimbi's National Union in southern Angola coincided with the intervention of white South African soldiers provoking black African hostility for Savimbi and suspicions of U.S.-South African alliance. Black Africans are disturbed by the massive Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola, but in light of recent history they will not equate it with a lesser intervention in South Africa's white regime while most of them regard as enemy No. 1.

The scene now shifts to Rhodesia, where an expanded guerrilla struggle is gaining momentum against the white regime that Option Two has helped survive; a regime that is still realistic enough to negotiate some looking to majority rule. At the same time, Secretary Kissinger is preparing for his first visit to Africa.

Unless he is ready to tell black African leaders that Option Two was really no option at all and that the "hit" toward the white minority governments was a ghastly mistake, he ought to see home.

## The Humphrey Factor

By Anthony Lewis

tionality groups." When it showed on election day, his people were ready to drive voters to the polls.

### Busing Issue

Jackson also played shrewdly on the sensitive nerve of Massachusetts politics these days: school busing. On the eve of the primary he ran a full-page newspaper advertisement with the message: "I am against busing." The ad said George Wallace complained about busing but never did anything about it. Then, in language reminiscent of Richard Nixon on Vietnam in 1969, he said: "Only one candidate has a plan that can stop it."

In the week between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, much liberal effort was devoted to attacking Jimmy Carter. Many of the votes taken from him must have gone to Jackson. Given what many liberals think of Jackson, they may now be having second thoughts about their tactics.

Carter, as he cheerfully admitted after the vote, mislabeled Massachusetts. In the earlier caucuses and primary states, he had shown great talent for organizing—but he did almost none here. He spent little time in the state. He relied too much

on a media campaign, and a spill-over effect from his win in New Hampshire.

The result could be to stop Carter's momentum, that roving factor of the 1976 campaign. Carter could lose some votes, but Jackson in Florida next week, thus giving George Wallace better chance to finish first. The least Massachusetts could do is to keep the mystery. If he won the first three primaries, he would have a row, he might have been able to stop.

Harder to Believe  
In fact, Massachusetts makes it harder to believe that the primary system is going to prevail and the candidate at all. But even if Jackson does well in New York it is difficult to see him winning enough delegates in the primaries to be nominated. Nor can voters decide if he has two months left for Morris Udall if he could win 20 per cent of the vote in each of the four states.

Massachusetts makes clear that it is a different ball game for the Democrats in 1976, a much more conservative one. The opening state that George McGovern carried in 1972 has given more than half its Democratic primary voters to George Wallace, Sen. Jackson and Jimmy Carter. If the broke make the choice the voters want, they will be looking for someone who can appeal to all working people, pinched by unemployment and inflation.

But the liberals may still have a veto power in the party. Before the voting here, I asked a number of who were critical of Jimmy Carter how they would feel if it choice were between him and Scoop Jackson. Every one as he or she would choose Carter. If those anti-Jackson feelings remain strong, the liberals may find themselves in New York next July cheering for Hubert.

July 10 1976



## und Drops Record

### in Britain

#### Bank of England £85 Million

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ).—The pound closed at an all-time low for the Bank of England at 285 million.

Foreign exchange dealers were not surprised by the move. The pound's fall was expected, but the total of the sales was a record, according to reliable official sources.

The bank's sale of sterling was the largest since 1945, causing a sharp drop in the pound's value. The dollar price index fell sharply to 103.18.

The dollar had been gaining most currencies after a sharp rise in the dollar price index fell sharply to 103.18.

The dollar moved up from the French franc to 451.10, the best of the year, from 448.50.

New York's Federal Reserve Bank of New York said it had no intervention volume in the dollar market since the dollar's value had risen to 448.50.

## Jan's GNP Led Gain 2% in 1975

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP-DJ).—Real gross national product rose 2 percent in 1975, from the 1.9 percent of 1974, the Economic Policy Agency said in a report today.

The report said that nominal gross national product rose 11.5 percent in 1975, from the 10.5 percent of 1974. The report also said that the price index rose 1.5 percent in 1975, from the 1.0 percent of 1974.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.S. Auto Sales Up, Imports Slump

U.S. auto sales in February rose about 10 percent to about 754,000 units from 694,000 sold in the year-ago month. The sales gain came entirely from domestic models, which increased 21 percent to 650,649 units from the 535,718 sold in February 1975. Imported cars continued to have a difficult time. Foreign car makers who specialize in small models have been particularly hard-hit by the recent return of buyer preferences for larger models. Import sales fell about 30 percent to an estimated 103,000 cars, from the 148,000 units sold in the year-ago month. Foreign car makers also saw their share of the total market fall sharply to about 13.7 percent, compared with the year earlier's 22 percent. Volkswagen, still in third place behind Toyota and Datsun of Japan, sold some 16,000 units, a decline of 45 percent from the year-ago period. Toyota's sales of 22,000 units were down almost 17 percent and Datsun, with sales of 18,500 units, was down 8 percent from the 1975 month. The only foreign firm reporting increases were Mercedes-Benz, up 10 percent with sales of 3,000 units; BMW, up 54.4 percent with sales of 1,800; and Subaru of Japan, up 18.4 percent with sales of 2,100. Like importers, domestic makers continue to have trouble selling many of their smaller models. One auto company analyst estimates that at current selling rates U.S. car makers have a bulging 140-day supply of subcompact cars. That has already forced frequent closings of numerous small plants in recent weeks.

### U.K. Car Sales Fall, Imports Rise

New car sales in Britain last month totaled 107,520, down 4 percent from February 1975. The

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders says the decline was concentrated in British-made cars, whose sales dropped 12.5 percent from a year earlier to 89,460. Sales of foreign cars in Britain totaled 38,060 last month, up 20 percent from a year earlier. Imported cars increased their share of the U.K. market to 35.4 percent from 28.3 percent a year earlier. British Leyland regained its place as the country's leading car seller with registrations of 35,547 cars, or 31.2 percent of the market. Ford was second with 25,194 cars, or 24.4 percent of the total. Nissan Motor Co.'s Datsuns were the best selling foreign car with sales of 5,736, or 5.3 percent of the total followed by Renault, with 5,131 sales, or 4.8 percent.

### Schering Sees Higher Profit

Schering expects to report slightly higher 1975 parent company net profit after fully amortizing the special depreciation facilities allowed for tax purposes. A spokesman also says the West German chemicals and pharmaceuticals firm will pay an unchanged dividend of 10 deutsche marks and put slightly more into reserves. In 1974, Schering earned a net profit of 33.6 million DM with 10 million DM paid into reserves. Parent company operating profit last year was below 1974 as higher costs could not be fully compensated for by higher turnover. However, the 1975 operating profit is likely to improve, the spokesman says, because of the levelling out Group turnover last year rose 4.1 percent to 1.79 billion DM and parent company sales were 4.9 percent higher at 1.1 billion DM. The company plans to invest 177 million DM in fixed assets this year compared with last year's 192 million DM.

### Because of Low Domestic Demand

## Banks Continue Shaky Loans on Euromart

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 4 (REUTERS).—U.S. and European banks active in the Euromarket show no signs of slowing their lending activities, despite the increasingly voiced concern about the ability of some of the borrowers to repay the loans and despite the problems some of the banks themselves have suffered from bad loans made in their own domestic markets.

The biggest participants in this completely unregulated international loan market are the U.S. banks, and even those whose names have been burned up on various lists of "problem" banks over the past two years report no retrenchment from the Euromarket.

The banks explain that they are all suffering from a very low demand for loans in their domestic markets as corporations, still hurting from the worldwide recession, are not seeking to borrow money. At the same time, the banks are under pressure to increase their own earnings.

This is particularly true for U.S. banks, which have come under strong pressure from the federal regulatory authorities to improve their capital-to-equity ratios.

However, in light of the recent heavy criticism banks have been subjected to stemming from their bad loans, not many could hope to increase their base by offering new stock to investors. The other route is to increase their earnings and retain these profits instead of sharing them with shareholders.

"There's more pressure than ever to put assets to good use," one U.S. banker commented.

To put their idle cash assets to work, the banks remain very active in the Euromarket, where the demand for loans from government guaranteed agencies remains high and where the return is generally greater than the return on domestic loans. The "spreads" on Euroloans—the margins between what the banks pay for funds and what they charge borrowers—are now pushing 2 percentage points.

Unpublished fees for putting a loan together or even participating in it add substantially to the return the banks earn. In addition, the overhead of the banks

operating in the market is generally much lower than the parent bank's costs at home.

Also greater, however, is the risk. It is generally acknowledged that there is a number of countries which can no longer be considered as reliable borrowers. Argentina and North Korea are the ones most often cited. Others—such as Italy, Brazil and Mexico—are running into increasing resistance from the banks, which feel their exposure to any one country is approaching prudent limits.

Increasingly, banks are reluctant to participate in loans only designed to tide a country over balance-of-payments problems—in

effect, helping to finance their ability to consume more than the countries can afford. Of course, many of the payments problems stem from the five-fold increase in oil prices. But the banks are now focusing on making so-called "project" loans where they can estimate whether the revenue to be generated will be enough to finance the interest payments on the loan and repay the principal.

The Philippines, for example, is currently seeking \$456.6 million. Of this, \$200 million is for balance-of-payments purposes. The remainder will be used to finance an energy project. However, banks interested in participating in the energy loan must take a proportionate share of the balance-of-payments loan. Each portion of the loan will earn the banks 1.24 percent over the cost of six-month Eurodollars, recalculated twice a year. The energy loan is for seven years, the other for five years.

However, the banks themselves admit that they often have no way of ensuring that the funds are used for the projects. And in many cases the loan will simply free other funds the country had intended to spend on that particular project for other uses—such as financing a balance-of-payments deficit.

In defense of their Eurolending activities, U.S. bankers stress that their bad-loan writeoffs have been much less than those suffered by their parent banks.

As for the prospect that some countries may default and seek to reschedule their debt payments over a longer period of time at lower interest rates, another U.S. banker commented that "that has happened before and is likely to happen again." He insists it will not represent a major problem and that the bank's will remain aggressive lenders—at least until loan demand at their parent banks picks up.

## OECD Ministers Hold Talks on Jobless Situation

PARIS, March 4 (Reuters).—Labor ministers working to ease the worst unemployment crisis in more than 20 years opened a conference here today on a gloomy note.

There are more than 16 million unemployed in the 24 nations represented by the ministers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), meeting at its Paris headquarters.

OECD secretary-general Emile van Lennep, opening the two-day conference, said a return to acceptable employment levels "will be slow and in some countries may take several years."

He told the conference, the first of its kind, that too rapid a recovery would entail "a very real risk of a resurgence of inflation and a return to the traditional cycle of boom and bust, with quite possibly even higher levels of unemployment in the next recession."

The labor ministers will discuss ways of creating new jobs, as well as equality of job opportunity for underprivileged groups and problems of labor migration.

## Ford Urged To Temper Import Curbs

### Aides Reduce Quotas Set by Panel on Steel

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—A top-level administration task force has told President Ford that quotas on imports of specialty steels recommended in January by the U.S. International Trade Commission go too far in trying to protect the American steel industry from foreign competition.

Should Mr. Ford impose less stringent trade sanctions on imports of these steels—mainly stainless-steel—it could spark an election-year fight between the administration and Congress on how to deal with import threats on U.S. jobs and manufacturing.

Steel workers and steel makers vowed yesterday that if Mr. Ford does not impose the 146,000 tons of quotas recommended by the International Trade Commission on Jan. 17, they will take their fight to Congress.

Under the terms of the 1974 trade law, Congress can override the President if he rejects the advice of the commission, which used to be known as the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Ford must decide by March 15 what sanctions, if any, he intends to impose on the importation of specialty steels.

Officials were reluctant to discuss the substance of the report forwarded to the President by the cabinet-level task force, which met last Friday. The task force is chaired by Frederick Dent, the President's special trade negotiator.

## W. German Payments Balance Shows a Surplus in January

FRANKFURT, March 4 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments balance produced a preliminary surplus of 2,139 billion deutsche marks in January, compared with a revised deficit of 639 million DM in December and with a surplus of 593 million DM in January 1975, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance, including only current accounts and long-term capital transactions, is generally considered the most important indicator of West Germany's payments situation.

Current accounts showed a preliminary surplus of 851 million DM in January, compared with a revised surplus of 1,895 billion DM in December and with a surplus of 1,078 billion DM in January a year ago.

The overall balance, including current accounts, all capital transactions and residual items, produced a preliminary surplus of 113 million DM in January, compared with a revised deficit of 1,014 billion DM in December and with a surplus of 1,649 billion DM in January 1975.

## Selling Hits N.Y. Stocks As Fed Data Is Awaited

NEW YORK, March 4 (REUTERS).—Moderate selling pressure hit Wall Street for the second day in a row today, as investors waited for the latest weekly U.S. money supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 8.19 points to 970.64. At 3 o'clock it was off 6.77.

About 1,070 issues declined, compared with about 425 gainers, and volume totaled 24.41 million shares, compared with 25.45 million yesterday.

The statistics from the Federal Reserve are expected to provide some clue as to the future course of the nation's monetary policy and interest rates—two items which often influence investment decisions.

After the close of New York Stock Exchange trading, the Fed reported that money supply in the week ended Feb. 25 declined to \$385.9 billion from \$379.9 billion a week earlier.

The Fed's figures are extremely positive because it now means the Fed has leaned too hard toward monetary restraint and that it probably will not tighten from here, one analyst remarked.

The market, meantime, showed negligible reaction to the decline in the U.S. wholesale price index in February. The index is regarded as a key barometer of the nation's inflation rate.

General Electric fell 1 3/4 to 50 1/4. It said it will reduce its interest in Honeywell's computer business.

Technicare, which manufactures a scanner X-ray machine, lost 2 1/2 to 40 3/4, reversing a recent uptrend. General Electric said its X-ray body scanner will begin clinical evaluation at the University of California San Francisco medical center later this month.

Also lower were IBM, down 3 1/8 to 256 1/4, Caterpillar Tractor 1 1/8 to 88 1/8, ARA Services 1 7/8 to 59 1/4, McDonald's 1 3/8 to 61 1/4, Burlington Northern 1 to 38 1/4, Coca-Cola 2 1/4 to 55, and Philip Morris 1 1/2 to 51 5/8.

Stamps lost 2 1/8 to 25 3/8 despite an increase in the dividend. It also announced plans

## Jail for Cash Smuggling

ROME, March 4 (Reuters).—The Italian government today made currency smuggling a criminal offense, carrying penalties of up to 15 years in prison. Hitherto this has been treated as a civil offense liable to fines.

## Wholesale Prices Fall 0.5% in U.S.

### Decline Is Biggest In Nearly a Year

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Lower farm prices helped push U.S. wholesale prices down by 0.5 percent in February, the biggest monthly drop in almost a year, the Labor Department reported today.

February also marked the fourth consecutive month without a rise in wholesale prices, which usually signal trends at the retail level.

Prices actually were unchanged last month, but since prices usually rise in February, the government figured they declined 0.5 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

The fourth consecutive decline in farm and food prices was the main factor in the drop in overall wholesale prices last month. But this could change, because prices farmers receive for their products went up in recent weeks.

Industrial prices, regarded by economists as more significant than farm prices because they are more stable, rose less in February than in previous months. The government said a big drop in fuel prices, required by legislation, held the rise in industrial goods to 0.3 percent last month.

The overall decline in wholesale prices was no sharper drop since last March, when they also fell 0.5 percent.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the first-quarter economic indicators are much stronger than originally anticipated. He said the administration is likely to revise its basic economic forecast for 1976 in a few weeks.

The price picture looks good for the next two to three months, he told reporters, adding that it is "very likely that first quarter gross national product will come in above what we projected and unemployment will come in below what we projected."

The wholesale price index for February stood at 179.4 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning it cost \$179.40 to buy at wholesale what would have cost \$100 to buy nine years ago.

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Düsseldorf	41 Berliner Allee
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Another British company, EMI Ltd., said today that net earnings rose by 66.5 percent in the first half ended Dec. 31, totaling £11.6 million, up from £6.9 million in the same period a year earlier.

EMI said sales totaled £313.5 million, up from £241.7 million. The company set an interim dividend of 3.1 pence versus 3.625 pence.

The company said its music interests usually show a stronger performance in the first half of the year and that this year will be no exception. Other interests should show higher profits in the second half than in the first, however.

Société Générale de Belgique REUSELS, March 4 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of Société Générale de Belgique rose only slightly last year, to 1,309 billion francs (\$32.7 million) from 1,306 billion francs in 1974.

Belgium's major holding company also reported that earnings this year will probably be lower than last year.

Dutch Bank's Net Rises AMSTERDAM, March 4 (Reuters).—Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV reported today that net earnings last year rose to 181 million guilders (\$59.8 million) from 119 million guilders in 1974.

The bank set a final dividend of 2.30 guilders, unchanged, making a total for the year of 4.20 guilders, up from 4 guilders.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 4

75/76 High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s	3 p.m. High Low	Chge Prev. Close
44 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
45 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
46 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
47 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
48 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
49 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
50 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
51 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
52 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
53 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
54 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
55 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
56 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
57 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
58 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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63 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
64 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
65 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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74 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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80 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
81 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
82 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
83 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
84 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
85 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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98 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
99 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2

75/76 High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s	3 p.m. High Low	Chge Prev. Close
101 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
102 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
103 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
104 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
105 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
106 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
107 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
108 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
109 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
110 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
111 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
112 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
113 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
114 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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122 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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140 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
141 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
142 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
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147 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
148 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
149 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2
150 1/2	50% ACB 1.50	15	104 1/2	104 1/2

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1975-76 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE MAR. 4	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YLD (%)	-BAR. PER SHR. 72.75.74	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	379 - 380.10	387	389 - 385.50	4	3.9	40.93 - 42.63 - 39.14c	9,548	73 estimated turnover about 3,400 MF vs. 3,728 in '74.
ASSUR. GROUPE PAR.	Insurance	318 - 385	303	305 - 299	23	3.6	11.74 - 9.95 - 13.37	2,384	Net dividend Fr. 11 vs. 10.70 Lfr. 28% based on capital increase (1 for 5).
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass-ford	728 - 378	729	734 - 715	26	3.5	87 - 102 - 28.30c	2,332	1975 Group consolidated turnover exceeds 1974 by 2.4%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Shipping Air trans.	209 - 171.20	209.95	205 - 201	13	4.3	9.50 - 9.50 - 14.55	1,642	1st 9 months '75 gross revenue = 3.5 MF vs. 2.65 MF in '74.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public seas	171.20 - 75.50	141.50	144 - 141	13	4.5	8.08 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,472	SFEDTP subsidiary active in Nice airport & Gravelines nuclear plant.
Cie. Gl. ELECTRICITE	Electric	376 - 267	356.80	363 - 341.90	13	4.8	33.02 - 29.70 - 27.60	5,644	CIT-Alcatel consolidated turnover (pre-tax) 1.5 billion Fr. (+1.7%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 117	159	161.50 - 157	15	4.4	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.34	3,435	Client deposits 1975 increased by 12%.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.7	140.50	142 - 141	21	4.3	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	4,328	75 total net profit: 49.36 MF, of which 14.08 MF long term net appreciation.
CREDIT du NORD S.P.	Bank	100 - 85	90	90.20 - 90	16	4.4	6.83 - 6.72 - 5.54c	4,800	Possible Fr. 5.50 net dividend paid to shareholders for '75 (vs. Fr. 4).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	309.50 - 152.60	159	158 - 157.50	6	4.9	9.22 - 15.08 - 25.13c	5,247	Decision taken to increase capital: 1 new share for 4 old ones at Fr. 130.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	319 - 124.50	206.50	202.50 - 198	-	4.4	(non significant)	2,193	Net profit 22.6 MF after provisions of 2.07 MF. Net dividend 10 F vs. 9 F.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	469 - 169	464	448 - 440	20	3.4	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,495	75 net profit = Fr. 36,374,000. Up 54% vs. 1974.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	163.30 - 80.85	148.20	148 - 144	2	7.8	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	Replaced independent oilfield inaugurated. Present product: 2 million tons yearly.
IMETAL	Mining	308.50 - 72.70	104.50	107.50 - 106.50	6	2.9	18.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,044	75 dividend proposal should be at same level as '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	651 - 412	608	612 - 605	19	1.2	22.40 - 31.37 -	3,157	1975 provisional consolidated turnover = 1,124 MF (+12.5% vs. 1974).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (Fr.)	83.50 - 59.50	84.70	84.70 - 83	13	5.9	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.53	2,825	5 Fr. Dividend for '74 (4.50 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 14, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. ind.	127.20 - 95.90	118.50	118.40 - 116.80	4	7.9	10.70 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,102	41.4% of '75 turnover from abroad (22% export, 21.4% subsidiary sales).
PEUGEOT	Holding	373 - 323	354	365 - 343	10	2.4	48.28 - 71.04 - 38.34c	6,602	75 gross revenue: 206.5 MF (+7.7%). Plan offer 1 free share for 4 old ones.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	142 - 92.05	102.50	122 - 121	9	8.5	13.62 - 15.86 -	5,459	75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 16,620,255,000 vs. Fr. 15,942,260,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	698 - 335	690	694 - 691	19	1.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 33.67c	922	Sarthe, Belg. subsidiary: Mail order turnover for Nov. 30 = 4.7%.
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	344.20 - 248.20	332	339.80 - 241.50	-	3.8	(non significant)	11,773	Net assets as of Sept. 1, '75 = 6,109 MF vs. 5,728 MF on May 1, '75.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski equip.	1990 - 1810	1950	1930 - 1850	27	1.2	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Export '75-76 world market share to reach 10% by 1978.
SUEZ Cie Financ.	Holding	284.50 - 185	284.50	284.80 - 283	5	5.3	49.14 - 55.76 - 54c	8,419	Merger BSUAM & SI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suez.

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings all others on '74. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

## NEW ISSUE

February 25, 1976

2,000,000 Shares  
Dresser Industries, Inc.Common Stock  
(25¢ Par Value)

## The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.	Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Drexel Burnham & Co.	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Freres & Co.
Lehman Brothers	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Salomon Brothers	
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co.	
Dean Witter & Co.	Rothman Mosie Inc.	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.	
ABD Securities Corporation	Bank Julius Bar und Co. AG	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegener (Overseas)	
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	
Basle Securities Corporation	Cazenove & Co.	County Bank Limited	Daiwa Securities America Inc.
EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Robert Fleming	Kleinwort, Benson	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	New Court Securities Corporation	
The Nikko Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	UBS-DB Corporation	
Vereins- und Westbank AG		Yamaichi International (America), Inc.	

التمويل



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# Gold Options

CS&amp;XV

**société anonyme financière du**  
**CRÉDIT SUISSE**  
**and**  
**WHITE WELD**  
1 Quai du Mont-Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 32 01 23/32 00 92  
Telex 27479

# Mellon Bank, N.A. and its Subsidiaries

(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

## Consolidated Statement of Condition

### December 31, 1975

<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and Due from Banks .....	\$1,187,102,000
Money Market Investments:	
- Time Deposits with Other Banks .....	1,133,078,000
Other Investments, Principally Federal Funds Sold .....	336,756,000
Trading Account Securities .....	13,577,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities.....	330,832,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions .....	606,088,000
Other Securities .....	50,827,000
Loans and Related Assets:	
Loans .....	4,476,429,000
Direct Lease Financing .....	9,267,000
Other Loan-Related Assets .....	41,835,000
Less Reserve for Possible Credit Losses..	<u>(53,137,000)</u>
Total Loans and Related Assets, Net of Reserve .....	4,474,394,000
Premises and Equipment .....	62,038,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability .....	232,508,000
Other Assets .....	168,708,000
Total Assets .....	<u>\$8,595,909,000</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Deposits in Domestic Offices:	
Demand .....	\$2,038,487,000
Savings .....	1,137,578,000
Time .....	1,845,680,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices .....	<u>1,869,634,000</u>
Total Deposits .....	7,010,729,000
Federal Funds Purchased .....	588,236,000
Other Funds Borrowed .....	53,029,000
Acceptances Outstanding .....	282,610,000
Other Liabilities .....	<u>132,910,000</u>
Total Liabilities .....	8,017,414,000
<b>Capital</b>	
Capital Stock—\$10 Par Value	
Authorized .....	12,000,000
Issued .....	10,019,413
Surplus .....	100,184,000
Undivided Profit .....	251,267,080
Reserve for Contingencies .....	182,034,000
	<u>45,000,000</u>
Total Capital .....	578,485,000
Total Liabilities and Capital .....	<u>\$8,595,909,000</u>

<b>Directors</b>	
JOHN M. AR	Chairman,
ROBINSON J	Chairman,
ROBERT J.	President,
FLETCHER L	Chairman,
SAMUEL B.	President,
JOHN CORO	Chairman,
B. R. DORSE	Chairman,
W. H. KROM	Chairman,
JAMES H. H	Chairman,
CURTIS E. J	President,
JOHN A. MAY	Former Chair
PAUL MELLO	Chairman,
SEWARD PRO	President,
NATHAN W.	Financial A
WILLIAM H.	Chairman,
WILLARD F.	Chairman,
JOHN T. RY	Chairman,
RICHARD M.	Publisher,
WILLIAM P.	President,
JAMES W. W	Chairman a
	Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

P.O. Box 16830, 6000 Parklawn Blvd. 75, Lincolnshire, Illinois 60461, Telephone: (601) 254-4242

### Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

## December 31, 1975

<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and Due from Banks .....	\$1,187,102,000
<b>Money Market Investments:</b>	
- Time Deposits with Other Banks .....	1,133,078,000
Other Investments, Principally Federal Funds Sold .....	336,756,000
Trading Account Securities .....	13,577,000
<b>Investment Securities:</b>	
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities.....	330,832,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions .....	606,088,000
Other Securities .....	50,627,000
<b>Loans and Related Assets:</b>	
Loans .....	4,476,428,000
Direct Lease Financing.....	9,267,000
Other Loan-Related Assets .....	41,895,000
Less Reserve for Possible Credit Losses .....	(53,137,000)
<b>Total Loans and Related Assets, Net of Reserve</b> .....	<b>4,474,394,000</b>
Premises and Equipment .....	62,038,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability .....	232,508,000
Other Assets .....	168,708,000
<b>Total Assets</b> .....	<b>\$8,585,816,000</b>

### Liabilities

Demand		\$2,088,487,000
Savings		1,137,678,000
Time		1,845,880,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices		<u>1,889,834,000</u>
Total Deposits		7,010,729,000
Federal Funds Purchased		588,238,000
Other Funds Borrowed		53,029,000
Acceptances Outstanding		232,510,000
Other Liabilities		<u>132,910,000</u>
Total Liabilities		\$8,017,414,000
<b>Capital</b>		
<b>Capital Stock—\$10 Par Value</b>		
Authorized	12,000,000	
Issued	10,019,415	100,194,000
Surplus		251,287,000
Undivided Profits		<u>182,084,000</u>
Reserve for Contingencies		<u>45,000,000</u>
Total Capital		578,485,000
Total Liabilities and Capital		<u>\$8,595,909,000</u>

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

March 4, 1978

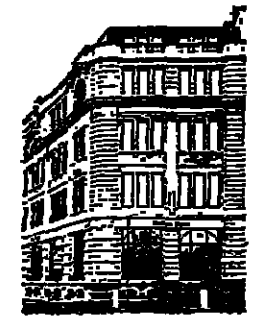
	S	C	Us	Ff	L. L.	Gfpr	Sf	Cus	Sf	Uf
1. 2689	5.4550	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
2. 2689	5.4550	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
3. 2780	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
4. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
5. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
6. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
7. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
8. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
9. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
10. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
11. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
12. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
13. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
14. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
15. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
16. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
17. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
18. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
19. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
20. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
21. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
22. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
23. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
24. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
25. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
26. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
27. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
28. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
29. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
30. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
31. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
32. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
33. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
34. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
35. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
36. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
37. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
38. 2910	5.3500	11.58	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
39. 2910	5.3500	104.34	90.16*	35.62	14.97*		8.53	100.00		
40. 2910	5.									

## NEW YORK (AP) — Closing Prices March 4, 1976 61a

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## National Bonds Traded in Europe

Middley Immatored Stocks									
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158
159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188
189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218
219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238
239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258
259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268
269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278
279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298
299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318
319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338
339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348
349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358
359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388
389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398
399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428
429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438
439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458
459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478
479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488
489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498
499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508
509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518
519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538
539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548
549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558
559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568
569	57								



**15 Trinity Square  
London EC3N 4AP  
Telephone: (01) 481 8321  
Telex: 885962**

**JOHN EL ANTHON**  
Chairman, Duquesne

ROBINSON F. BARKER  
*Chairman, PPG Industries, Inc.*

ROBERT J. BUCKLEY  
*President, Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc.*

FLETCHER L. BYROM  
*Chairman, Koppers Company, Inc.*

SAMUEL B. CASEY, JR.  
*President, Pullman Incorporated*

JOHN CORCORAN  
*Chairman, Consolidation Coal Company*

B. R. DORSEY  
*Chairman, Gulf Oil Corporation*

W. H. KROME GEORGE  
*Chairman, Aluminum Company of America*

JAMES H. HIGGINS  
*Chairman, Mellon National Corporation and Mellon Bank, N.A.*

CURTIS E. JONES  
*President, Mellon National Corporation and Mellon Bank, N.A.*

JOHN A. MAYER  
*Former Chairman, Mellon National Corporation and Mellon Bank, N.A.*

PAUL MELLON

SEWARD PROSSER MELLON  
*President, Richard K. Mellon and Sons*

NATHAN W. PEARSON  
*Financial Advisor, Paul Mellon Family Interest*

WILLIAM H. REA  
*Chairman, Over Thyron Corporation*

WILLARD F. ROCKWELL, JR.  
*Chairman, Rockwell International Corporation*

JOHN T. RYAN, JR.  
*Chairman, Mine Safety Appliances Company*

RICHARD M. SCAFE  
*Publisher, Tribune-Review*

WILLIAM F. SNYDER, III  
*President, The Sverdrup Furze Company*

JAMES W. WILCOCK  
*Chairman and President, Joy Manufacturing*







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-7/16- Stocks and Divs		Sta.		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Chg		-7/16- Stocks and Divs		Sta.		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Chg	
High	Low	P/E	Div	High	Low	P/E	Div	High	Low	P/E	Div	High	Low	P/E	Div
7 3/4	7 1/2	22	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	11 1/4	4 1/2	Wacknag	40	8	27	8 1/4	8 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Wagner	42	11	5	11 1/4	11 1/4
2 1/2	2 1/2	252	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	68	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	109	2 1/2	109	2 1/2	109	2 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	17	1 1/4	17	1 1/4	17	1 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	252	1 1/4	252	1 1/4	252	1 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	6	1 1/4	6	1 1/4	6	1 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	31 1/2	31 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	33 1/2	33 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	35 1/2	35 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	45 1/2	45 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	46 1/2	46 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	53 1/2	53 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	87 1/2	87 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 1/4	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	10	1 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/2	Walton	40 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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Paris, 226.95.47.











## Observer

## Dog Day Evening

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—New York is a city of dogs. There are more than a million in all walks of life. Most of these walks go right past my house, which makes for a great deal of cursing on a dark night.



Baker

Guests who come to dinner usually refuse invitations to come back. I am ill-disposed to dogs in cities, though I am careful not to say so, since the dogs have numerical strength and owners obvious strength and ruthlessness.

My son, who lives in the country with two unkempt, Jewish dogs named Spike and Irma, proposed a visit recently, but said he would have to bring Spike and Irma with him. In their rustic setting, Spike and Irma could not come because my sofa didn't want to be eaten and I could not afford the lawsuits which would flow from bitten inebriates flowing from the neighborhood bars.

In that case, he wouldn't come. I had an inspiration. On the elegant East Side there were dog hotels where elegant people sent elegant dogs when they wanted a weekend in the elegant Hamptons. I booked a room for two.

Spike and Irma arrived in the back of a ramshackle jeep. They had eaten the upholstery down to the springs and exuded an odor that could have come only from too much upholstery stuffing in the diet. Irma was obviously delighted to be in New York, but Spike sniffed at the air with the uneasy disdain of a rube among city dogs.

Quickly, we moved them around to the hotel, where they made a pathetic spectacle crossing the lobby. There was a lot of snickering among the elegant East Side dogs who were lounging around the lobby debating where to dine that night.

A bellhop showed Spike and Irma to a room on an airshaft and Spike bit the television set, which discouraged the bellhop from dawdling in hopes of a tip.

We closed the door on them and beat it. Fast.

I had had the wisdom not to leave the hotel my phone number, but that evening my son thought we should go back and see if Spike and Irma were enjoying their visit. It was a ridiculous thing to do, but he was adamant. When we arrived, Spike was lying on a sofa in the lobby digesting a small oriental rug, but looking extremely lethargic for Spike. Usually when I entered a room he romped over and swallowed my necktie. Now he just lay there staring blankly. The room clerk was in a dudgeon.

Spike, he said, had spent all afternoon in the bar, had become obstreperous, and when the orchestra insisted it didn't know any Country-and-Western tunes, had shown his displeasure by eating the violin. The house detective had been called, but just as he was about to slip the cuffs on Spike, Irma had jumped him from the rear and chewed the seat out of his trousers. "He must have had fleas in his pants," my son said. This did not mollify the manager, who now appeared, holding what looked to be a woman's wig. At his appearance, Irma came bounding out of the bar, with fangs bare for action, sprang for the manager's wrist.

"Don't let her eat Mavis!" he screamed. My son gave a full nelson on Irma and wrestled her to the floor. "That wig," he said, indicating the burden in the manager's hands, "has fleas in it."

"This is not a wig," said the manager. "It is Mavis. One of our most elegant guests." Sure enough, it was a minuscule mutt, buried under cascades of beautifully groomed hair. You could hear it squeaking faintly through the fur.

Other elegant dogs slipped nervously out of the bar and dining room and observed at safe distance while two huge boxers seized us all and threw us out into the street.

That night I tied them illegally to the grill fence in front of the house. Next morning the sidewalk was remarkably clean except for large patches of dog hair torn from neighborhood canines who made the mistake of pausing there for their usual nocturnal exertions. It warned me to them so strongly that I might have kept them there if it weren't against the law in Manhattan to keep a clean sidewalk.

By Michael Seiler

GLEN CANYON CITY, Utah. —Alex Joseph loves Margaret, Pamela, Joanie, Paulette, Leslie, Carmen, Dale, Judy and Melinda. He loves some more than others. But Joseph wouldn't part with any of them; they are his wives.

Alex Joseph is the best-known advocate of polygamy in the United States. Although most practitioners prefer to keep their plural marriages quiet, Mr. Joseph is different. When outsiders come to see if polygamy works, he is more than glad to show them that it does—at least for him and his family.

The reason polygamy succeeds for the Josephs, the wives say, is because Mr. Joseph is a special sort of man.

"Nobody understands polygamy like Alex does," said Judy Joseph, "because Alex is the smartest man on earth." And the most loving: "Love doesn't contract with polygamy, it expands. Alex showed me that. Due to the necessity of having to love so many women, his ability to love has just expanded enormously. It's like living in a house full of mirrors; Alex's love just expands all around."

Mr. Joseph and his nine wives are part of a small minority of Americans who live in polygamy. There are from 25,000 to 35,000 of them, mostly in the Western states of Utah, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada, or across the border in Mexico and Canada.

Although most polygamists are not as open about their family life as the Josephs, their existence is fairly easy to discover. Some men list up to 25 children as exemptions on tax returns and, often, brothers and sisters a few months apart in age sit together in classrooms.

Various state and federal laws against polygamy, bigamy and cohabitation could be applied against polygamists, but rarely are. In Utah, for instance, there have been no prosecutions since 1969.

Polygamists also face excommunication from the Mormon Church, whose early leaders brought plural marriage to Utah. The church has opposed polygamy since 1890.

Mr. Joseph has been excommunicated. However, he is unlikely to be prosecuted, a spokesman for the State Attorney



Alex Joseph with eight of his nine wives and three of his children.

General's Office said. "Mr. Joseph is not legally married to any of his wives; therefore, he is not legally a polygamist. To press prosecution charges against him would appear to many as harassment, the spokesman said."

Mr. Joseph, who says his age is 39, and his wives, who range in age from 16 to 29, live in three small houses in Glen Canyon City, a little community of gravel roads, old trailers and tiny plasterboard houses.

U.S. 89—the main road between Salt Lake City and Phoenix, Ariz.—passes nearby. There's no reason to stop, except perhaps for a hamburger at the roadside café (owned by Mr. Joseph, who is also in the health-food business).

Mr. Joseph and his family came here in 1969 after he was excommunicated and thrown out of a Mormon colony in Montana. The family lived on a 160-acre ranch for a time, then moved to Glen Canyon City.

Mr. Joseph spends a lot of time fighting various legal battles. He seems to enjoy them immensely. The biggest is an attempt by his family and 300 other heads of households to lay claim to 38,000 acres of government land near here under provisions of the Homestead Act.

Then there are other problems, ranging from allegations of helicopter theft to a kidnapping charge by a disgruntled

father of one of his wives. Mr. Joseph says he has been arrested six times but never convicted of anything.

He sat in his living room recently, a revolver strapped to his hip, and talked about his life.

First of all, said Mr. Joseph, whose two monogamous marriages before he entered into polygamy ended in divorce, monogamy is "impossible and unnatural" because "men and women are different and that difference will prevent a one-to-one relationship working well. It's an intellectual difference, a difference in disposition, a biological difference."

"For example, the women's liberation movement is trying to convince the world right now that a woman has got the same sexual appetite as a man. Now, I know better."

"How many truly monogamous men are there really? How many men are there who in their entire lifetime confine their sexual activity to one mate? Not many, if any. Why not acknowledge that and begin to live with it? The only difference between me and the average guy is that I do it in the open."

The big problem that a one-woman man has is his wife or girl friend's jealousy, Mr. Joseph said. He doesn't think he has that problem at all.

"My wives can't get jealous of me; what's there to be jealous

about? There isn't any possibility in the world of me stepping out on my wife. Your woman, is afraid you're going to find somebody you prefer to her, and that is a threat to your relationship. But my wives only hope that I'll bring somebody home who can be added to our relationship."

Monogamy, he said, is "killing men off 25 years before they are supposed to go because of the stress of trying to maintain the masculine image and, at the same time, work for a living and be faithful to one woman."

Not that Mr. Joseph has anything against a good, strong masculine image.

"I'm a chauvinist pig, no question about it. The women's liberation movement is going to hate me. But women's liberation didn't get born out of polygamy. It got born out of monogamy. It was monogamy that was holding women captive. My wives don't belong to a women's liberation group and I'll tell you there isn't a woman who does who has got the same liberties and freedoms my wives do."

Mr. Joseph says he is one of the happiest men alive.

"I have, simultaneously, the ability to be happily married, divorced, separated, a widower and engaged," he said. "I am all that right now. That's what you call emotional elasticity."

Los Angeles Times

## PEOPLE: Too Much 'Bad Luck' Lands U.S. Man in Court

The district attorney's office in Houston says that the accidents that have befallen Arnold Parsley during the past three years are not just bad luck. Insurance investigators charge that Parsley, 28, has collected about \$22,000 in insurance money from 20 accidents during that time. They said that the accidents included:

- Slipping on ice cream in an ice cream parlor;
- Slipping on a spoon in a cafeteria;
- Wrenching a leg while stepping in a pot hole in a tree nursery;
- Hurling his neck by sliding on broken eggs in grocery stores.

A grand jury heard a presentation by Assistant District Attorney Sam Adams Wednesday and indicted Parsley on charges of theft by fraud of more than \$10,000.

Ending nearly two weeks in Palm Springs, Calif., where she was recuperating from ulcer surgery, Nancy Kissinger was back in Washington Wednesday with her husband, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was with her at the resort last weekend. The couple and their hosts, Bob Douglas and his wife, were joined for dinner Tuesday by Elizabeth Taylor, who has been in California since last week's split with her husband, Richard Burton.

Muhammad Ali plugged his autobiography "Fala" in the Concorde supersonic airliner Thursday in Paris but refused to endorse a U.S. presidential candidate. "I'm a politician for God," he told a news conference. "I'm not a Democrat or a Republican. I don't vote for president." Ali made the French happy with a reference to the Anglo-French jet, which is having trouble getting U.S. landing rights. "Concorde—after you ride in it," he said, "you state to get into any other plane." The heavyweight champion had reason to complain. His Chicago-to-Paris subsonic flight was held up for four hours at Montreal because of a bomb scare. Nothing was found. "Praise Allah," said Ali.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a 37-year-old Baptist evangelist of Marshall, Texas, is crawling on his hands and knees down Interstate 20 from the east toward Washington, D.C. away. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is in New York, state 20 from the east toward Washington, D.C. away. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is in New York, state 20 from the east toward Washington, D.C. away. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is in New York, state 20 from the east toward Washington, D.C. away.

HIGH KICKS—Ginger, who first kicked heels in 1911 in Indiana, Mo., opens show at the Waldorf in New York.

The Invisible Empire Ku Klux Klan will be "open and legal," officials Jackson, Miss. Gordon King, Miss. Mississippi, that the group planned to lead the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and wage it "through the courts and courts." They proved as "extra legal, it works." G. Imperial Wizard Bill W. of Denham Springs, La., a charter for the group Mississippi state office day. The charter listed it as a fraternal and political organization.

—SAMUEL JUS

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, MARCH 5, 1976  
AFTOZC (MOTIAS) (WHM28L)  
CMBHND (EDW28L)  
JTB28L (JTB28L)  
MESSAGES, MARCH 4, 1976  
DLESDC (JDSFA) (RWB27L)  
JTB28L (JTB28L)

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHY CLASSES. HARP-  
ER'S BAZAAR Photographer Bill  
Thompson begins two classes  
Classes: Sat. March 13, 7-9 p.m.;  
March 14, 10-12 p.m.; Tel.: Paris  
645-1000.

VISITING PARIS? All there is to  
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674-1000. Tel.: Paris 674-1000.

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